

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

An Interesting Meeting Held Thursday Night.

THE PICKLE GROWING INDUSTRY.

The Pickle Committee Reports After a Careful Investigation—Discouraging Statements from Wayne County Growers—Other Important Business.

There were ten members present, Thursday night, at the November meeting of the board of trade, including President Ricks and Secretary Jones. The report of the committee appointed at a previous meeting, to make further investigations relative to pickle growing as an industry, was rather discouraging to the project and to the chances of inducing the Heintz company to establish a salting house here. Considering reports received from growers elsewhere, it will be useless to attempt to persuade our farmers to engage to any extent in the growing of cucumbers. Communications were submitted by the committee from Mr. Thorn, of the state experiment station at Wooster, and from Mr. Hoffman, secretary of the Vegetable Growers' Association. Mr. Hoffman's letter was extremely interesting and described the experiment in Wayne county in detail.

He referred to growers who had planted several hundred acres at a loss last year of from \$10 to \$20 per acre. The prices received by them were 40 cents a bushel for small pickles and 12½ cents for the larger ones. Several years ago, Mr. Hoffman says, the growers secured a net profit of from \$20 to \$50 per acre, but the venture last year wholly failed to pay expenses. The crop was injured materially by a mildew, which, it is claimed has been imported from Cuba. The vines are also preyed upon by various kinds of insects and require close attention. Up to last year each season was profitable and he expects the improved condition of affairs generally, to encourage the growers to engage more extensively next year, and with better results.

Dr. Nestrick, of Wayne County, who is the largest grower, wrote that good results were uncertain and could only be obtained by constant spraying to prevent mildew, and estimates the cost at about \$14 per acre. Dr. Nestrick illustrates his experience by the following:

In 1895 his crop averaged 330 bushels per acre, in 1896 considerably less, and in 1897 but 53 bushels. He claims the farmers are completely discouraged owing to the fact that every cent they made the first year has since been lost.

Mr. Brown's motion to accept the report of the committee, and discharge it from further duties in the matter, was agreed to.

The committee on railways and transportation, Messrs. Humberger, Reed and Russell, was instructed to confer with the C. L. & W. and W. & L. E. railway officials, regarding the C. L. & W. company's discriminating rate from Beach City and Justus to Massillon, which drives trade to Canton, and the lack of train service on the W. & L. E. road which is also damaging to local trade. The attention of the board has frequently been called to the necessity of having an evening W. & L. E. train south. Former patrons of local merchants are now unable to return home the same day.

On Mr. Gates's motion a resolution providing for the creation of a government department of commerce and industry was indorsed, and the secretary was instructed to advise Congressman Taylor of the action of the board.

Two communications from the Philadelphia Commercial museum were read. The first called attention to the addition to the institution of a laboratory of tests and technology, necessitated by the receipt of raw material, particularly from foreign countries. The object is to prepare an analysis of each, thus enabling merchants to determine the exact quality and condition of fabrics, etc. In the second, reference was made to the proposed international congress of trade, to be held in Philadelphia under the auspices of the Commercial museum in 1898. Displays are expected from between 200 and 300 foreign countries, including West and South Africa, Japan and others as important in commercial matters, and efforts will also be made to secure exhibits from at least 5000 of the leading manufacturers of this country. These communications were, on Mr. Gates' motion, accepted and filed.

Hermit Found Dead.

CANAL DOVE, Nov. 6.—Phillip Riggle, aged 76, a hermit, who has dwelt for years in the Beaverdam valley, south of here, was found dead in his home with his clothing burned off. It is not known how long he had been dead before he was discovered. The coroner rendered a verdict of death from heart disease. His position seemed to indicate that he had fallen from his chair into the fire. It is believed that he had considerable money, but it is not known where he kept it.

Building a New Mill.

YOUNGSTOWN, Nov. 6.—The Union Iron and Steel company is having a continuous mill built, which will be one of the largest in the country. It expects to have it in operation in three weeks or less. The product will be small iron and steel, hoop iron, cotton ties, etc. The company has been doing a thriving business in the cotton tie line and its prospects were never better.

THE CRIMINAL ASSIGNMENT.

Thirteen Cases to be Tried by Judge McCarty.

CANTON, Nov. 4.—Criminal cases only will be tried in common pleas court this week by Judge McCarty. Judge Taylor will go to Carrollton at the close of this week to conduct court there. The criminal assignment is as follows: Monday—Ohio vs. Dominick Tyler, forger; Ohio vs. Dominick Tyler, uttering forged instruments. Tuesday—Ohio vs. Ervin Tindall, burglary and larceny; Mat Bast, violating local option law; Harry Perrott, assault. Wednesday—Ohio vs. Samuel Sylvester, burglary; John Loutzenheiser, keeping saloon open on Sunday. Thursday—Ohio vs. Edward F. Christman, assault and battery; George Corey, assault with intent to rob; Charles Greenwalt, burglary and larceny. Friday—Ohio vs. Isaac Noll, keeping saloon open on Sunday; Charles B. Simmons, keeping saloon open on Sunday; John Guskay, sr., receiving stolen goods. Most of the Massillon cases will be included in the assignment for next week.

Sale of lot No. 2,575 has been confirmed in the assignment of John Wonderly, of Canton, and distribution to liens ordered. Andrew Simler, of Sandy township, has been adjudged insane and committed to the county infirmary.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Parker McLean Seymour and Florence Angeline Moses, and Percy S. Dittenhafer and Grace F. Niesz, of Canton, and Joseph Ellsworth Frederick and Alta Irene Powell, of Freeburg.

VERDICT FOR PLAINTIFF.

The Meller-McCrea Damage Case Settled Thursday.

CANTON, Nov. 5.—The jury in the Meller vs. McCrea damage case, which was taken up by Judge Taylor on Wednesday, returned a verdict of \$225 for the plaintiff at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Meller sued to recover \$10,000 for malicious prosecution.

The \$5,000 damage case of Arutz vs. the Canton-Massillon electric railway company, which is being heard by Judge McCarty, will not be finished this week. The examination of witnesses for the defense has just begun this morning.

Silas J. Williams, of Alliance, who on Tuesday was re-elected state senator, has been certified to the clerk of courts that his campaign expenses aggregate \$337.75.

The will of Catharine Gillin, of Paris township, has been admitted to probate. Frank Swihart and Edward Rabenstein have been appointed executors. The will of George Kohler, of Plain township, has been admitted to probate. A final account has been filed by the guardian of Arthur Kenney, of Perry township. Inventory and appraisement have been filed in the estate of Emanuel Hollinger, of Tuscarawas township.

Marriage licenses have been granted to John Mock and Lucetta Myers, and Edward O. Olinger and Rosa A. Frederick, of Canton.

THE ASYLUM TRUSTEES.

A Business Meeting Held in the City Today.

The board of trustees of the Massillon state hospital, Dr. A. B. Richardson, of Columbus, S. J. McMahon, of Cambridge, B. F. Perry, jr., of Jefferson, G. D. Copeland, of Marion, and Dr. Carpenter, of Cleveland, met in the city today. The object of their visit was to receive and consider a report from F. H. Snow, of Boston, the sewerage disposal expert who has been engaged at the asylum site since Monday, examining the soil about the institution for the best possible location for the system.

The trustees spent the morning at the asylum site, and this afternoon at a meeting held at the Hotel Conrad. Contractors' estimates aggregating \$3,000 were approved. A report was submitted by Mr. Snow, covering the sewerage disposal question generally, and trustees favoring the intermittent filtration system have adopted it. This system is in use at several institutions, and has given most satisfactory results.

TREASURER SMITH.

A Definite Statement Concerning His Policy.

Treasurer-elect T. Harvey Smith was asked this morning whether he had come to any conclusion as yet concerning his assistants. He replied, saying:

"In the administration of the affairs of the treasurer's office I expect to adhere to the policy as carried out by the present treasurer, Mr. Geib. As I expect either to keep the accounts of the office myself or to give them personal supervision, I am not sure that I shall appoint a regular first assistant. During the busy season incident to tax collecting, I shall call to my assistance several first class men. The most efficient of the present office force will be retained. In the appointment of new assistants efficiency will be the chief consideration."

INJURED AT DALTON.

Arly Minger Caught in Drilling Machinery This Morning.

DALTON, Nov. 4.—Arly Minger, of Stanwood, was terribly injured this morning on the machinery used for drilling a well for the new town water works. In some manner he was caught by the rope while reaming the well, and so hurled about that his arm was broken in two places and his face was cut upon a cog wheel. Another of the men was hurt, but not seriously while trying to help Minger.

The Mayor's Only Case.

Frank Wilson, who was about ready to hurl a heavy stone through one of the windows of Willhelm and Maus's saloon when Policeman Kitchen took charge of him the other evening, has since paid a fine of \$1 and costs.

A DELEGATE MEETING.

Massillon Miners Vote to Return to the U. M. W. of A.

FOURTEEN OPERATORS PRESENT.

W. E. Farms, State President of the United Mine Workers of America, Addressed the Convention Before the Vote was Taken. Officers to be Elected.

Fourteen instructed delegates, representing nearly fifteen hundred miners of the Massillon district, in session in the Trades and Labor Assembly, in this city, on Thursday, voted to reunite with the United Mine Workers of America. Several years ago the district seceded from that organization and formed the Independent union. The miners were dissatisfied, and felt that they could do better alone.

President Mossop and Secretary Williams, of the Independent Union, were in charge of today's convention, and they will likely be elected to those offices in the branch of the national organization that will now be formed here. State President Farms, of the U. M. W. of A., was present, and addressed the meeting just before the vote was taken.

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICERS.

They Were Elected at the Miners' Meeting Thursday.

The miners' delegates who met in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall, Thursday, did not conclude their business until late in the afternoon. After the vote to return to the national organization, sub-district officers were elected as follows: President, Frank Welch, Crystal Spring; vice president, William Morgan, Massillon; secretary and treasurer, John Williams, North Lawrence; executive board, D. C. Jones, Palmyra; Thomas Hisev, Wadsworth; S. J. Evans, Pinn; and P. J. Gorman, North Lawrence, member of the state executive board.

GEORGE REESE.

A Sketch of the Life of an Old Wayne County Resident.

The Wilmot Review publishes a sketch of the life of George Reese, who died at his home in Wilmot on October 21, aged 77 years, and who was one of the old residents of Wayne county. Mr. Reese was born in Pennsylvania, but moved with his parents in 1820 to a farm near Mt. Eaton, where he grew to manhood. "The journey from Pennsylvania," says the Review, "was made in an old-fashioned covered wagon in the month of December. The weather being severely cold, his mother feared for her child's safety. He came, however, from hardy stock, his grandfather Reese coming to this country with the army of the Marquis De Lafayette, in which he served during the war of the Revolution. He was one of a family of fifteen children—thirteen of whom grew to man and womanhood, five surviving him, two brothers and three sisters. His father and mother lived to the ripe old age of 78 and 76 respectively. January 11, 1844 he was joined in marriage to Sarah, daughter of James and Mary C. McClintock, at the old McClintock homestead, one-half mile west of Wilmot." His wife and two sons, seven granddaughters and one great granddaughter survive him.

The funeral services were held in the church at Wilmot, and were conducted by the Rev. M. T. Scarborough, assisted by the Revs. E. E. Noble and H. Cornwell. Mr. Reese was a staunch and loyal citizen and as such will be remembered by many friends.

FROM CRYSTAL SPRING.

Live News Items and Matters of Local Interest.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Nov. 6.—Owing to a cave-in, work was suspended yesterday afternoon at the Ridgway-Burton Co.'s Hernbrook mine. The mine is being filled up with water, and it is impossible for the pumps to consume all of the water necessary for a resumption of work at the mine within the next few days. The accident was wholly unavoidable and did not result in the loss of any lives. The Rev. W. H. Shults, of Massillon, preached the sermon in the Reformed church at this place over the remains of the late Mrs. Thos. Lawson at 3 p. m. Thursday. The funeral was a large one. The pall bearers were W. Smith, D. Ruppert, Mr. Bash and Mr. Clay. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rohr were pleasantly surprised at their home on Thursday evening, north of town, the happy moments were devoted to dancing, playing games and other diversions. About thirty friends were present and all had a delightful time much to the satisfaction of the host and hostess. Every ton of coal available has been hoisted from Burton's north Massillon mine and the shaft is now a thing of the past. The pumps and other property are being removed from the mine and a new opening will soon be made by the company in the Mudbrook vein. J. B. Oyler, of Canal Fulton, organized a singing society on Thursday evening in the Mudbrook schoolhouse.

Alfred L. Friedman, administrator of the estate of Mary Friedman, will sell at public auction in Brown township, Carroll county, O., on Wednesday, November 24th, all the personal property consisting of horses, cows, hogs, sheep and all household goods. Also a good farm of 110 acres underlain with coal. Terms made known the day of sale. Alfred L. Friedman, administrator for Mary Friedman.

Dr. C. E. Leary cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

THE NEW EDUCATION.

Work of the Mothers' Club and Miss Ridenour's Kindergarten.

The Mothers' Club, which is engaged in the study of kindergarten work under the direction of Miss Olive Smith, held its usual weekly meeting on Thursday in one of the pleasant parlors of the First M. E. church. The work of the club this winter is to be more extensive than that of last season, and will probably be the means of increasing the interest of Massillon people in the kindergarten system, which is now believed to be an important branch of education. Every Thursday morning Miss Smith will instruct some member of the club, so that in the afternoon this member may be able to teach the children whom the mothers will bring with them to the meeting.

Miss Edna Ridenour, the secretary of the club, is already the head of a good sized kindergarten, in which she uses the regular methods of the system. Her small pupils spend happy mornings before a bright fire in a big, sunny room, where they march, sing, build, weave, cut, prick, paste, and do all sorts of wonderful things, which are all play to them, but through which they are insensibly learning to see, reproduce and imitate the work of real life going on about them. Insensibly, too, they are learning to practice the graceful amenities of life. The small boy who has plenty of red sticks for his building shares them with the small girl who has nothing left but green ones, and who later on may be able to offer valuable assistance in some other branch of industry. Other important items of social courtesy are often called to mind in a short verse which the pupils say in unison:

Hearts, like doors, will open with ease
To very, very little keys.
The names of two of them are these:
"I thank you, sir," and "If you please."

A BANNER MONTH.

The C. L. & W. Breaks Its Earning Record in October.

The October earnings of the C. L. & W. railway were \$171,663, an increase of \$70,083 compared with the corresponding month last year. The earnings of last month are also \$8,967 in excess of those of October 1895, which was considered one of the best months on record. The revenue of the road was greatly increased in October last by the extensive coal traffic, and the shortage of cars prevents an increase of from \$10,000 to \$15,000 in addition to the amount mentioned.

General Manager Woodford has stated that the October showing is the greatest in the history of the road, and he expects the heavy traffic and shortage of cars to continue until the close of navigation. Most of the railway companies are unable at present to furnish more than half the cars asked for, but will not increase their rolling stock, having a sufficient number of cars to supply the demand more than nine months out of the year.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

CHRISTIAN HELD.

NAVARRE, Nov. 6.—Christian Held, aged 72 years, fell dead while feeding his chickens, Thursday afternoon. He was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, but had spent the greater part of his life in America, where he followed the occupation of a coal miner. His widow and three children, Christ Held, of West Brookfield, Mrs. Coser, of Massillon, and Mrs. Pohl, of Canton, survive him. The funeral will take place from the German church on Sunday afternoon.

MRS. ELIZABETH WISE.

Mrs. Mary A. Pletzker, of this city has been notified of the death of her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Wise, at Kent, O. On Wednesday morning, Mrs. Wise, who was attending to her household duties, complained of feeling tired, and sat down to rest. A few minutes later she was dead. The funeral took place today.

LEVI SEAMAN.

Levi Seaman, for over fifty years a resident of Massillon, died on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock of inflammation of the bladder. He had been sick four weeks, and left a wife and four children. Mr. Seaman came here as a boy from New York state, and will be missed by many friends and neighbors, who respected his many high qualities.

MRS. ABIGAIL CAMP.

Mrs. Abigail Camp, aged about 82 years, died on Tuesday at her home in Akron, where the funeral will take place on Friday afternoon at one o'clock. Mrs. Camp lived for many years in Massillon, where she came in the early days from New York with a party of twenty-seven, among whom was the late James Bayliss. Only two members of this party are now living, they are Judge Underhill, of Canton, and Mrs. Eliza Kingsbury, of Cuyahoga Falls. Mrs. Camp was the mother of Horace B. Camp, who is now building a railroad into the Massillon coal district. She had many warm friends in Massillon.

W. S. ANDERSON.

Of Peck P. O., Pike County, O., Recommends Wright's Celery Capsules.

Peck's P. O., Pike Co., O., July 4, '96. To the Wright Medical Company, Columbus, O.

GENTS—I have purchased a box of Wright's Celery Capsules from James T. Blaser, druggist, Waverly, O., and used them for stomach trouble and constipation. I was unable to do any work for nearly two years. I used three boxes of your Celery Capsules, and they have cured me. For the benefit of others so afflicted, I wish to send this letter.

Very truly yours,
W. S. ANDERSON.

Sold by all druggists at 50c and \$1.00 per box. Send address on postal to the Wright Med. Co., Columbus, Ohio, for trial size, free.

THE OFFICIAL COUNT.

County Board of Elections' Canvass Finished Toney.

THE TOTAL STARK COUNTY VOTE.

T. Harvey Smith Leads the Ticket by 993—No Doubt Now as to the Complete Republican Victory—Dougherty's Plurality Small, but Elects, Nevertheless.

CANTON, Nov. 6.—The board of elections has concluded its canvass of the vote cast in Stark county on Tuesday last, and the following is the result:

For Governor.	Vote.	Plu.
Rushnell, R.	10,595	982
Chapman, D.	9,613	
Holliday, Pro.	323	
Covey, P. P.	238	
Dexter, N. D.	33	
Watkins, Soc.	305	
Lewis, N. P.	2	
Richardson, Lib.	35	

For State Senator.

Williams, R.	10,434	563
Ferrall, D.	9,871	
Buchman, Pro.	279	
Smythe, P. P.	196	

For Representative.

Jones, R.	10,244	331
Snyder, R.	10,269	262
Harmony, D.	10,007	
Julliard, D.	9,913	
Stamp, Pro.	288	
Noel, Pro.	296	
Bowman, P. P.	170	
Roath, P. P.	143	
Juergens, Soc.	420	
Willer, Soc.	442	
Robinson, Lib.	22	

For Sheriff.

Zaiser, R.	10,295	344
Mase, D.	9,931	
Webb, Pro.	299	
Gentry, P. P.	193	
Dager, Soc.	461	
Brustus, Lib.	39	

For Commissioner.

Johnson, R.	10,559	905
Scanlon, D.	9,651	
Stoner, Pro.	337	
Reese, P. P.	148	
Bruggemann, Soc.	458	
Erwin, Lib.	33	

For Treasurer.

Smith, R.	11,201	1975
Stoner, D.	9,226	
Christman, Pro.	278	
Backlin, Soc.	416	
Hoover, Lib.	33	

For Recorder.

Dougherty, R.	10,121	121
Barry, D.	10,000	
Heckman, Pro.	370	
Kerch, P. P.	195	
Wittach, Soc.	463	
Evans, Lib.	38	

For Infirmary Director.

Hardgrove, R.	10,372	373
Sweitzer, D.	9,799	
Beazell, Pro.	310	
Tracy, P. P.	163	
Rummel, Soc.	473	
Clapsaddle, Lib.	33	

Total county vote, 21,514

A CONGRESS OF TRADE.

An International Meeting Planned by the Philadelphia Museums.

The proposed international congress of trade referred to in communications from the Philadelphia Museums to the Massillon board of trade, will, if the aims of the institution are accomplished, be the largest meeting of business men ever held. At the next meeting of the museums, to be held in October, 1898, delegates will be present, not alone from Latin-America, but from south and west Africa, Australia, India, China, Japan, and other countries. In all probability there will be from 250 to 300 foreign representatives.

It will be arranged with these representatives to present papers on leading international commercial topics, and in this way at least ten days will be devoted to a thoroughly planned business congress. Representatives from all the chambers of commerce, boards of trade and trade organizations in the United States will be invited to attend, also from 5,000 to 8,000 of the leading manufacturers in this country.

NATURAL GAS EXPLOSION.

Some One Turned It On in a Cellar at Lima.

LIMA, Nov. 6.—An explosion of natural gas in the cellar beneath Kelly & Fenwick's grocery injured two men very seriously and wrecked the building considerably. During the day some one had entered the cellar and by mistake opened the cock on the natural gas line. In the evening Kelly and Fenwick went into the cellar with a lighted lamp and an explosion immediately occurred.

The lamp was shattered and Mr. Fenwick's clothing saturated with oil, which ignited and he was frightfully burned before the flames were extinguished. Mr. Kelly was also badly burned, but not so serious as Fenwick. He suffered most from the shock. The building was badly damaged, and the glass in neighboring windows broken.

"After suffering from dyspepsia for three years I decided to try Burdock Blood Bitters. Two bottles cured me entirely." Mrs. G. C. White, Taberg, Oneida county, New York.

CANTON AND COUNTY.

Today's Happenings in Common Pleas and Probate Courts.

CANTON, Nov. 6.—Judge McCarty did not adjourn court on Friday as is customary, and the examination of witnesses for the defense in the case of Arutz vs. the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway was continued this morning. A verdict may be reached today. The criminal assignment will be taken up by Judge McCarty on Monday. The motion to quash the indictment for murder, found against William Do. Preyster, has not yet been argued.

Frank J. Snyder has been appointed administrator of the estate of Samuel Brouse, of Lake township. Mary Whitmore has been appointed guardian of Clara Whitmore, of Canton. In the estate of Michael Schreiner, of Lake township, the widow's allowance has been increased from \$300 to \$400 a year. In the assignment of the Canton Co-operative Grocery Company a final dividend of 22 per cent. has been ordered. A final dividend has been ordered in the assignment of Jane C. Welty, of Alliance.

A marriage license has been granted to Frank Jackson and Emma Simpson, of Alliance.

LATEST NEWS BY WIRE.

Senator Hanna's Nomination and Election Now Assured.

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A CONSPIRACY AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrest of Clerks in the United States' Circuit Court—Supervisors Certify Election Returns from Wood County Which Elects a Republican to the Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 6.—[By Associated Press]—Now that the contest for the control of the Ohio legislature is considered ended except as to contests which cannot be determined until the legislature meets on the first Monday in January, rumors are revived of the formation of a combination between Democrats and some Republicans for the election of some other Republican than Senator Hanna. It is practically certain, however, that Republicans will hold a caucus and that no Republican member of the legislature will refuse to enter it or abide by its decision. As Hanna's candidacy was endorsed by the state convention, his nomination by caucus and election by legislature seems assured.

A FRAUDULENT SCHEME.

Naturalization Papers Furnished for Seventeen Dollars Apiece.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 6.—[By Associated Press]—Eugene Lindsey, clerk in the city probatory office, John Merrick, assistant clerk of the United States circuit court, and Richard Merrick, father of John, also a clerk of the United States circuit court, were arrested, charged with conspiracy and the issuance of fraudulent naturalization papers. The said naturalization papers were furnished at seventeen dollars apiece and quite

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1897.

The fact that Bryan did good Republican service in most of the counties where he spoke shows the wisdom of Tammany in keeping him out of New York.

The answer of a clergyman, who was recently asked if frequent repetition in prayer is necessary or desirable, is applicable to other questions concerning certain methods of procedure in this mundane sphere. He said, "Be sure you know what you want, ask for it then stop."

The New York Mail and Express takes off its hat editorially to Stark county, Ohio, which includes the city of Canton, "because on Wednesday it recorded a Republican majority considerably larger than that cast in the Presidential fight last year." The INDEPENDENT in the name of Stark County, is pleased to acknowledge this salute.

Some one recently asked Thomas A. Edison what he thought of the Chicago men who claim to have discovered a method of manufacturing gold from the baser metals. The great inventor smiled significantly and picked up from his desk a cablegram which he had just received from Italy. The dispatch read: "To Edison, Orange, N. J., Have invented perpetual motion. Will you help me perfect it?" "You will notice," he said, with a far-away look "that a great many remarkable discoveries are being made this year."

The study of child training, which has been followed with more or less enthusiasm in Massillon for the past year, is deserving of the strongest sort of popular support. The first aim of all education is the expansion of the childish mind, and its training in the proper direction. The kindergarten, of which Froebel was the exponent, starts on developing whatever character the child may possess and aims to interest every faculty. It not only offers education, but incites the mind to self-help, and to a habit of involuntary effort and experiment.

Secretary Wilson, the head of the department of agriculture, continues his practical work in pointing out to the farmers of the United States the importance of supplying from their own production the \$400,000,000 worth of articles for which we send this amount of money abroad every year. \$100,000,000 of this is for sugar and the remainder for hides, fruits, wines, animals, rice, flax, cheese, grains of various kinds and other articles which can be produced by the farmers of this country. His annual report, which has just been presented to the President, states that his experiments so far with the sugar beet convince him that the people of the United States can readily produce all their own sugar, while nearly all of the other articles of agricultural production can also be grown by them.

The result of the Maryland legislative election this year is significant from the fact that the change from Gorman to a Republican will give the Republican party forty-four senators. Senator Kyle of South Dakota, is pledged to vote with the Republicans if his vote is needed. As one of Oregon's senatorial seats is vacant this will give the Republicans a majority of one. In case of a tie, Vice President Hobart's vote will go with the Republicans.

There will be elections of fifteen states, however, before Gorman's successor takes his seat, and of that list Republicans stand an excellent chance in West Virginia, North Dakota, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Indiana, California and New York, which are now represented by Democrats whose terms expire in 1899. Unless something extraordinary happens there is not a state in which the Republicans can lose a senator next year.

Mr. Allen O. Meyers, in the bitterness of spirit following the announcement that the Republicans had a safe majority, has determined upon a brave scheme to defeat Senator Hanna, and is proposing to Foraker Republicans that they join with himself and McLean, form a combination, and create a deadlock in the general assembly. In few and simple words, Mr. Meyers is gambling upon the chance of the vote upon the legislative ticket being close, in which case the combination of Foraker Republicans and Democrats is to vote against Senator Hanna and for any man whom the Republicans may put up, as long as Mr. Hanna is beaten. Then, when this has all been accomplished, McLean is to step to the front of the silver Democracy, and point to the fact that it is due to his influence that Mr. Hanna was defeated, and that the Republican majority in the state of Ohio and in the legislature has

been materially decreased, and a Republican victory turned into defeat. Subsequently McLean is to be mentioned as the candidate of the silver Democracy for President in 1900. He is to be heralded as the champion of the silver cause. Mr. Meyers as a gambler is an immense success; he takes chances but they are evenly balanced; if he succeeds he gets a big price, and if he fails he has no reputation to lose anyway. But the habit of counting his chickens before they have passed a certain important stage in their development has evidently become a fixture with Mr. Meyers, although not one which has been in many ways warranted by his past experiences with Ohio Republicans.

IMPROVING REVENUES.

Some dissatisfied comment has been occasioned by the deficit of nearly \$10,000,000 in federal revenue for October, but the statement when placed in comparison with the August figures shows a recovery of \$206,454 per day. In August, the first clear month under the new tariff, the custom receipts averaged \$268,758 for each business day, the internal revenue averaged \$430,507, the miscellaneous items \$32,412, a total of \$731,677. In September the average receipts per day figured out \$317,724 for customs, \$508,079 for internal revenue and \$51,721 for miscellaneous, a total of \$877,524. In October the averages stood at \$317,596 for customs, \$523,649 for internal revenue and \$40,886 for miscellaneous, a total of \$882,131.

PROTEST AGAINST WEYLER.

United States T. ought to Have Caused the Court-martial Order.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The full text of the Spanish reply to the note of United States Minister Woodford has reached the state department in the last mail and is now under examination by the officials. It will not be made public at present. It is expected that the president will make this note and the correspondence leading up to it the basis for one of the most important chapters of his forthcoming message to congress upon the reassembling of that body in December next, and meanwhile it is not believed to be probable that any radical change in policy will characterize the correspondence between the two countries, unless something unforeseen occurs.

It appears that the determination of the Spanish cabinet to court-martial General Weyler, while not directly due to a request of this government, was probably inspired by an intimation from the state department that its utterances were not calculated to smooth the way of the negotiations. Weyler said he had conducted the war just as the north did to the south. It is surmised that by thus acting with promptness the Spanish cabinet has paved the way for a counter-remonstrance against the publications of ex-United States minister Hannis Taylor. The conditions in the two cases, however, are said at the state department to be entirely different. General Weyler, being a Spanish army officer, is amenable to discipline for any interference with the policy of the government, while Mr. Taylor, being a private citizen, is not accountable to his government for his individual utterance.

WEYLER'S ARREST ORDERED.

He Will Be Tried by Court-martial on Landing in Spain.

MADRID, Nov. 6.—The Spanish government, as a result of the deliberations of the ministers over the utterances of General Weyler, the former captain general of Cuba, has come to the decision to try him by court-martial, no matter where he lands, if he confirms the accuracy of the press reports of his utterances.

The commanding officers at all the ports of the Spanish kingdom have been instructed to demand of General Weyler, the moment he can be communicated with, the exact terms of the speech which he delivered in reply to the manifestation at Havana upon the occasion of his embarkation for Spain on Sunday.

REVERSING WYLER'S POLICY.

Captain General Blanco Issues Moderate Instructions to Soldiers.

HAVANA, Nov. 6.—The proclamation of Captain General Blanco to the Spanish army in Cuba, which will soon be issued, contains the usual exhortation to the troops in regard to maintaining discipline, etc., and adds that property should be respected, and urges that the utmost energy be displayed during the fighting with the enemy and until victory is achieved, after which the soldiers are instructed to act with clemency towards the vanquished, taking care of and curing the wounded prisoners, who are to be delivered to the proper military authorities.

Families needing assistance and unarmed people who offer no resistance are to be taken to the nearest village and are to receive help.

A BULL-TPOOF PLATE.

An Inventor Gives a Public Exhibition in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—A public exhibition has been given in the Twenty-third regiment armory in Brooklyn by W. Leonard Foote, inventor of "the bulletproof autodynamic armor," and was witnessed by several foreign officials and others interested in armor. A Winchester and a Krag-Jorgensen rifle were used in the test and a block of the armor about 2 1/2 inches thick was used. A number of bullets were fired at it, but in no case did any of them go through or leave a mark of entrance.

The Weather.

Rain with clearing weather by tonight; decidedly colder; brisk to high northwesterly winds.

FATHER MAHON'S REPLY.

Another Chapter in an Interesting Discussion.

LUTHERANISM AND THE REPUBLIC.

The Rector of St. Joseph's Church Contributes Some Further Reflection Caused by the Perusal of the Communication from the Rev. Mr. Barry.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT.

I presume that the Rev. L. H. Barry, on seeing my name attached to the present article will judge that I am inclined to follow the method of the irrepressible Celt alluded to in Tuesday's issue. I assure him that I entertain no such desire. I appreciate his kindly disposition and I am anxious to manifest a continuance of the christian feeling he has so generously recognized.

A few points of his last article, however, merit, I think, a passing notice. He expresses regret that all defenders of the church have not displayed a judgment more in keeping with the laws of christian charity. In this comparison he does me unmerited honor. Yet, he regrets no more keenly than the writer the passions and the prejudices of other days; but I would remind him that the ethics of intelligent controversy were violated with equal disregard by the adversaries of the church. This does not exonerate, but it suggests the method of the times. Mr. Barry refers to a few historical facts to prove that our Lutheran brethren were instrumental to some degree in shaping the destinies of our nation. Such proof were needless. Mr. Barry will find if he peruse my article with care that he does me an unintentional injustice in claiming that I asserted that I found "no trace" of Lutheran influence. I weighed the value of every word I employed, and I assure him, that there is a vast difference between "little" and "none," between "something" and "nothing."

It has been asserted that it was "providential" that Columbus turned his ships toward the South. It certainly was for the aborigines—not for us.

The South, today, may not stand comparison in the line of civilization with the children of the North, but I would ask Mr. Barry to institute a comparison between the Indians of North America and the present population of the South American republics. Let him not forget that the greater portion of the present population there are Indians, or of Indian origin.

The church did not annihilate; it sought to civilize though that civilization could not in the nature of things reach the perfection of European antecedents. I think, with all my love for America, that the blackest stain upon the history of a free people, is the almost total extinction of the original owners of our soil.

If our boasted religious liberty today be the result of Luther's principles, strange it is, that we must look to a small colony of Catholics and Quakers, for the first declaration of these principles. Strange that Bancroft should find himself constrained to write "that the asylum of Papists was the spot where, in a remote corner of the world, on the banks of rivers which as yet had hardly been explored, the mild forbearance of a proprietary adopted religious freedom as the basis of the state; that there the early star of religious liberty appeared as the harbinger of day; that there the Roman Catholics who were persecuted by the laws of England and there, too, Protestants were sheltered from Protestant intolerance." All this whilst the Quaker was persecuted in New England and the Puritan in Virginia.

Mr. Barry, using his God-given right of reason, and starting with the statement of Christ: "Call no man master," will hold to his conviction. His conviction receives all merited honor; but the writer follows that same passage of scripture and finds there not a denial of Peter's power, but a reassertion of its existence. "He that is greatest amongst men shall be servant."

"Melior est conditio pueris," and the Bishop of Rome, the servus servorum Dei, has been in possession down the ages—justly or otherwise it is the duty of those who reject to prove. The writer, in union with all intelligent Catholics, believes that as the father sent Christ, He sent forth his church, to continue His divine mission, to guard against the weakness of the human, though not destroying it. He built his church upon a rock, and promised that the gates of hell should never prevail against it, that the Spirit of truth would abide with it, and He himself should be its guardian to the end of time.

We feel that God's veracity is at stake in her existence as the unerring guide of the children of men. If she should fail, if she have ever failed in the fulfillment of this divine commission, her failure is not an argument in favor of her adversaries, but a denial of the Divinity of her Founder. This not by way of argument, but in explanation of our position.

A word with the man without a name. I hesitate in using this dignified appellation in reference to a person apparently devoid of the first element of manhood, the courage of his convictions. I loathe the degradation of leaving a gentleman like Mr. Barry to soil my pen in unworthy recognition. Silent contempt would be more in keeping with his method and his character, if his insignificance did not borrow importance from the nature of his assertion.

"X. Y. Z." without doubt never saw, or, if he saw, could never translate the papal decisions to which he refers. These stupid slanders, false translations, distorted contexts, are compiled by malice and employed by ignorance. Unfamiliar

with the original, as is evident from his unwarranted conclusions, he charges Pius and the brilliant Gregory with religious despotism. Were he questioned as to the meaning of liberty, he would hem and haw, and in the end present a definition philosophically absurd. I should be very happy to put some city hall at the service of my friendly critic, and give him a chance to give a philosophic discourse on the subject matter of his latest essay. I shall guarantee him a good sized audience and intelligent listeners.

Oh! liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!

The writer repeats that "he has never recognized, aside from the misrepresentation of malice or the misconception of ignorance, a single principle opposed to the highest conception of manhood and freedom. If such a principle governed that church, even for a moment, in the long term of its existence, I should cease to consider it divine, and my faith in Christ and the eternal veracity of God would yield to absolute intellectual despair." In this conclusion let "X. Y. Z." remember I confound not liberty with license, nor am I unmindful that freedom supposes authority; license, anarchy and chaos.

"X. Y. Z." is a fair example of the late imported champions of American liberties. He supposes "Mr. Mahon will not object to friendly criticism." No, my nameless friend. Fire away; criticize all you please, but in the name of manhood give me the pleasure of knowing the name of this unknown friend. Throw off the mask, if you are not ashamed of the name you bear, and prove that you are something better than your present action would indicate.

In this "friendly" criticism be sure to hunt upon more recent document of the A. P. A. than the one you quoted from in your late effusion—it is stale. Do not, like that noble order, rant and rave so much of liberty. The inference may follow that the word, if not meaningless, is a mockery on your lips.

There is liberty and liberty. The laws of the union condemn a certain species of religious liberty: there are certain acts always exempted from the protection of the law, doctrines which lead to licentiousness or which injure the dignity or peace of the state. Our boasted freedom condemns polygamy without doing violence to true liberty of conscience.

The popes in condemning liberty, "sacred" of conscience in the press or in the individual, condemn it in the sense that man may condone all kinds of vice under the pretence of conscience. The pope nor any other christian is bound "to put himself in accord with modern liberalism, or modern civilization—in the material, pagan acceptance of the terms."

Let this unknown champion of progress point out in the world, today, a more progressive man in all that may become a christian than the present pontiff—and he may speak with better grace.

For the faults and failings of faithless Catholics, individuals or nations, I have no defence—and I assume no responsibility no more than for the dishonest, cruel, drunken or lecherous member of the church today. "It is necessary that scandal come."

The principles of the church are eternal and divine. Down through the ages, like her Divine Master, she has ever been, through Him, the salvation of mankind. And man true to his Master's promise, has been her constant persecutor. The miraculous works of the divine element within the church, are forgotten in pharisaical and superficial analysis of the human. But God is with her and she cannot fail to do his work, teaching still the pride of intellect, the limit of its power—restraining passion in unbridled lust and guarding safely as the souls of men, the sacred rights of all.

T. F. MAHON.

IN HANDS OF PHILISTINES.

Canadians Fear Our Politicians Have to Ruled the British Export.

OTTAWA, Nov. 6.—It is said at the fisheries department that the sealing counsel, Prof. Thompson, has been asked from Ottawa why it is that he has not come here and his reply was that his instructions from the home government were to proceed to Washington. Great fears are expressed in official circles that Prof. Thompson has fallen a victim to the wiles of politicians at Washington and may have committed Great Britain to a certain line of action in connection with the recent conference with which it was understood Canada and Great Britain would have nothing to do.

M. C. CHURCH EXTENSION.

An Important Feature Finally Referred to a Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—The session of the general committee on Methodist Episcopal church Extension society was devoted wholly to a consideration of the amounts asked for from the various conferences for church extension. Bishop Crauston of Portland, Or., declared that many churches, which have been aided by the society, have become wholly independent in respect to helping the work of church extension.

Bishop Acton of Fort Worth, Tex., deplored the assistance given by the society to churches which cost more than \$1,000.

No action was reached on the subject and after a somewhat lively debate on ways and means of securing funds, the whole matter on suggestion of Bishop Newman was referred to a committee composed of Bishop Fowler of Buffalo and Rev. J. S. Kvett of Philadelphia and Hodgetts of Nebraska.

Activity in Brooklyn Navy Yard.

New York, Nov. 6.—The Brooklyn navy yard is active and work on all the war vessels lying at the wharfs or in the drydocks is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible under orders from the navy department. No one seems to understand why so much haste is necessary.

ONE MORE STATEMENT

Mr. Barry Again Replies to Father Mahon.

THE LUTHERAN LITURGY DEFENDED

The Pastor of St. Paul's Church Cannot Let the Third Chapter in the Great Discussion Go Unchallenged, And Contributes Another Letter.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT.

Coming as I do, with another communication I expect to be charged with having the "proverbial Lutheran hard pate;" but some of our Lutheran people would not like to see the statement of the Rev. Father Mahon, in Tuesday's INDEPENDENT, in regard to Lutheran music and Lutheran membership go down on record unchallenged, and I will try to be brief if I do offer another statement.

There may be Lutheran churches that do not make use of their treasures, but the church known as Lutheran draws from the same early christian source as the church known as Roman Catholic, or the Greek Catholic, or any other church. We have of course never adopted what we regard as interpolations and errors, but any one acquainted with our liturgy will never need to pity us on that score. Happily we have given proper recognition to the sermon, but we have not crowded out the worship either, and in congregational singing, in hymnology, where is there a church richer? Was it not one of the complaints of the opponents of Luther, that he "was doing more harm with his songs, than with his preaching,"—that he was singing the Reformation into the hearts of his people?

And as to our membership, there are times, too, when I feel elated, and with a sweep of the arm point "from Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strand" to the 56,000,000 Lutherans, and I like to say that the sun never sets on the Lutheran church. But mere members decide nothing. Christ has promised to be present with two or three gathered in His name. If mere numbers were to decide, what a reflection would be cast on Father Mahon's services and mine by the superior numbers that attend the Sunday base ball games!

Another point I admit that Father Mahon's answer in last evening's INDEPENDENT in regard to the difference between South American republics and ours is "cute;" "they are made up in great part of Indians;" "the church of Rome has always sought to civilize, not to annihilate the Indians."

Rome's intention is good, but practical results are against her claims. Did not the Spaniard's practically exterminate the Indians of the islands first discovered by enslaving them and causing them to work in the mines? And what shall we say of Cortes in Mexico and Pizarro in Peru? Neither will the Indian theory hold, for I would then ask, how one would account for the difference between Portugal, Spain, Italy and Rome, Austria, etc., when Rome is in honor or predominant, and Germany, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, where Lutheranism is uppermost?

I do not pose as a defender of all that was done in the name of Protestantism, but if Bancroft forgot to say so, I would like to point to the Lutheran colony of Swedes in Delaware and say: Study and see that, although persecuted on every side, these Lutherans hindered no one in the exercise of his religion; and whatever adventures may have done in Virginia or elsewhere, these Swedes translated Luther's catechism—before Eliot had translated the bible—into the language of the Indians, and instead of robbing and murdering them, made them rich in Christ. I thank you, Mr. Editor, for courtesy shown.

L. H. BERRY.

THE UNKNOWN REPLIES.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT.

It makes very little difference to me in this discussion whether Father Mahon calls me a man or not. If I am devoid of the first element of manhood, which he insinuates, the facts I stated remain just the same. I remember, however, that Robert Parsons, an English Jesuit, Thomas White, a Roman Catholic priest, Richard Bellin, an Irish Catholic writer, and Christopher Davenport, an English Catholic friar, wrote under the assumed names of Andrew Philopater, Candidus, Philopater Irenaeus and Sancta Clara, but their writings were just as sweet for all that. Father Mahon should not object when so many in his church from he who sits in St. Peter's chair (?) down to the "sisters" who teach in his school do not wear the names given them by their parents. Don't take up so much time in trying to draw the minds of the people from my questions.

No, Rev. Mahon, I never saw the papal decisions to which I referred, in the original, but had I seen them, I am quite sure, I should be able to translate them. I am somewhat familiar with that language, having studied and taught it. I am not an "imported American or champion of freedom," as are a great number of a certain church I know of; I am not an A. P. A., I have no use for such an organization; I do not know five persons who are members of it; I never read a single entire document of its literature; I never had but one such document in my hands and I became disgusted with it, but if what I said is A. P. A. literature, they have at least had much truth.

Referring again to the questions I propounded, you failed to answer a single one directly, although you did some commenting. I am willing to let the intelligent people decide whether they are conducive to freedom or no. Of course, in saying that "X. Y. Z." never saw, or, if he saw, could never translate the papal decisions to which he refers, you admit-

ted their validity. Have the courage of your convictions, Father, and say yes or no. You were very honest in saying you had no defense regarding the countries mentioned, under, as many are, the state church, which is Roman Catholic. Name a few countries where the Catholic church is dominant, and note the freedom they enjoy. "By their fruits ye shall know them." The rector of St. Joseph's thought I could not give a philosophical definition of liberty. Of Spain Austria and Peru I cannot, but of "Oh-Glory" I think I can; at least I can tell you some things that do not look like liberty.

1. He is not a free man when the priest may tear the bible out of his hand.

2. When he cannot exercise his own understanding upon the sacred truths of the bible, and, if he does, he is branded as a heretic.

3. When the priest, with the Index Expurgatorius in his hand, may walk into his house and strip it of every book displeasing to the insolence of a coterie of monks in the Vatican.

Listen to the following from the archbishop of Kingston, Ont., occasioned by the attendance of some Catholics at a marriage in a Congregational church: "We hereby declare, with all the authority of the church invested in us as Archbishop of Kingston, and you chief pastor, that any Catholic in our metropolitan city or diocese who shall hereafter presume to enter any non catholic edifice to assist at what is called a marriage ceremony, or a service for the dead, even though he may not take any active part in the performance, renders himself guilty of mortal sin by dishonoring the religion of his baptism, defying the laws of the holy church and giving public scandal before society; and we furthermore reserve to ourselves alone the power to absolve from this heinous sin."

This decree rather turns our faces towards the dark ages don't it? Whether these things be for liberty or no, judge ye.

Then just a word about that papal infallibility, was not Pope Honorius, by name, anathematized by council as a heretic and was this not approved by Leo II? Now which was infallible, Pope Honorius or Pope Leo II?

Did not Pope Sergius III condemn John IX and Formosus? Who was infallible? Did not John XXII declare that Clement V and Nicholas IV had promulgated certain principles that were erroneous and heretical? Now I want to know who were infallible. All could not be. Were any? Was not the pope declared infallible at the ecumenical council of the Vatican, although the measure was opposed by Bishop Hefele, of Germany, Dupauloup, of France, and Kenrick, of America? I am fully aware that this claim was made before, but it came up afresh at this time. With Gavazzi I conclude "the idea of infallibility being voted into existence by several hundred fallibilities."

X. Y. Z.

ANCIENT MEDICAL METHODS

The Manner of Doctors' Consultations In the Fourteenth Century.

Coming to Mondeville's exposition of the method of holding a discussion, we find his description almost a story of what might take place today. "First," he says, "we should inquire into the nature of the disease, examining carefully and feeling, because the diagnosis is made by touching with the hand and observing with the eye. All the consultants engage in turn in the examination. Then, if the case demands it, they make a new examination all together, pointing out to one another the symptoms of disease and the special or remarkable features either in the patient or the disease. Then one of them, the highest in rank, says to the patient, 'Sir, we perceive very clearly what is the matter with you, and you ought to have full confidence in us and be glad that there are so many of us here and such doctors—enough for a king—and to believe that the youngest of us is competent to prescribe and carry on your treatment and bring it to a good result.' Then he interrogates the patient about the circumstances of his attack, 'Sir, do not be displeased or take it ill, but when did your illness begin?' following this with many other questions, the answers to which are recorded as indications furnished by the patient.

"When all the questions called for by the case have been asked, the consultants retire to another room, where they will be alone, for in all consultations the masters dispute with one another in order the better to discuss the truth, and sometimes they come to a pass in the heat of discussion which would cause strangers witnessing their proceeding to suppose there were discord and strife among them. This is sometimes the case." "Fourteenth Century Doctors," by M. E. Nicaise, in Popular Science Monthly.

Teak.

In an article in Timber (London) on the value of teak for structural and mechanical purposes the claim is put forth that such wood is really the most durable timber known and of special importance to shipbuilders, being very hard, yet light, easily worked, and, though porous, strong and lasting. It is seasoned, shrinks but little, and on account of its oily nature does not injure iron. In southeastern Asia it is not only considered the best material for ship construction, but for house carpentry and other work where strength and other lasting qualities are required. It is rarely attacked by ants of the white species, and its rare durability renders it especially valuable in a climate like that of India, where the elements causing decay are so numerous and powerful, where dampness brings on rapid decomposition, and where the white ant devours without scruple. In the operation of cutting this wood is frequently girdled one or two years before it is felled, and, thus exposed to the wind, the action of the sun and to the pumping capacity of the leaves, it seasons rapidly and is drier and lighter than timber felled green.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

CORN SMUT.

Is It Injurious to Cattle? What Experts Say Prevention of Smut.

The idea is prevalent that corn smut is injurious to cattle. Many farmers believe that the so-called cornstalk disease is due in part at least to smut. If at such times any cows aborted, it was usually attributed to the smut. Some years ago, in order to test this matter and learn something definite about it, the Wisconsin experiment station undertook the experiment of feeding cows corn smut and noting the effect. Several cows were in the test. It was commenced by feeding each cow daily a small quantity and gradually increasing it till each had a large amount. The cows were closely watched, and the experiment continued for several weeks. No bad effects were observed except with one cow. She ate an immense quantity.

Similar experiments have been made at the Ohio, Illinois, Nebraska and other experiment stations, and in none of them have any bad results been reported. The latest experiment of the kind of which we have any record was made by Professor Clinton D. Smith of the Michigan experiment station. Professor Smith sums up his report as follows: "The conclusion which can safely be drawn from the experiment is that where cows are gradually brought into the habit of consuming large quantities of smut it does not seem harmful to them. Whether the same thing would be true where cows unaccustomed to smut suddenly gain access to large quantities of it must remain for future experiment. It is safe to say, however, that any quantity of smut that would be at all likely to exist in a cornfield or on the stalks, as fed under normal conditions to cows, would not be dangerous to the health of the animals."

C. P. Goodrich, writing to The Prairie Farmer, says that his experience is that stock can't get enough smut in the ensilage to do them the least hurt. When it comes to turning cattle in a stalkfield that has a great deal of smut in it, the case may be different. He does not, however, approve of neglecting means of preventing smut which decreases the yield of corn. He says: "Scientists tell us that smut is a fungus that is propagated from spores that are in the ground, or in the seed corn, and that the smut that is left in the cornfield this year or hauled out in manure from cattle that have been fed smutty corn will be likely to make more smut next year. If that is the case, it may pay a farmer to gather up all the smut and destroy it rather than have it left on the ground. The smut spores in the seed corn can be killed by soaking it in blue vitriol, and by changing crops so as not to have corn several years in succession on the same ground there will be less liability of growing smut."

Care of Cornstalks.

We believe that usually as fast as the corn is husked out the stalks should be only left a day or two if the weather promises to be fine and be then at once drawn to the barn. It may be supposed that while there is still so much juice in the stalk there will be great danger of the stalks fermenting. But if the stalks have been free from rainfall for a week before all the heating they will get well before the outer coating of the stalk less hard and will therefore enable the stock to eat a greater portion of it. We have seen cows greedily eat stalks from the mow in winter that had fermented even to the point of maldew, while stalks thrown loosely on the scaffold and which had never reached fermentation were dry and tasteless.

The truth is that the outside of the cornstalk is so hard that some fermentation is an advantage to it. We are used to saying that all fermentation implies some destruction of nutrition. This is doubtless true in the silo. But making the stalks easier for stock to eat much more than compensates for the waste caused by a slight fermentation either in the mow or in the silo.—American Cultivator.

Banking Celery.

Here is what American Cultivator has to say on the banking of celery: "It is best to tie a string around the tops, drawing the stalks as closely together as possible. This not only prevents the decay from rusting because of dirt getting between the leaves, but the plants may be packed much closer and handled more easily. A small rubber band will be more than its extra cost over string at the greater ease with which it can be applied. It is also better, as it will draw the stalks closer after they are taken from the ground, and thus give the celery a fresher appearance. Where stalks are thus bound not much banking is required. A wide board on each side and running to nearly a point at the top shuts out the light. It also keeps the plant dry, so that it is warmer in side, and the celery blanches faster than if covered with soil, which is likely to chill the plant."

Crooked Moldboards For Plows.

An Ohio Farmer in a communication to National Stockman writes: "The other day I was watching the effect of a land roller in a field, part of which had been broken with a plow that had a crooked moldboard and part with a plow having a straight moldboard. The ground was broken when dry and hard, but the crooked moldboard so crushed and ground the soil while turning it that the roller left it in quite a little better condition than that which was worked over with a straight moldboard. The latter draws the roller, but it pulverizes less. The more crooked the moldboard the more crushing the soil gets while being broken."

CONCERNING WINDMILLS.

66 of Sizes Used in Irrigation—Care in Running.

Of the devices for operating pumps for irrigation upon the great plains windmills are the most important, and they will remain so from the fact that the winds blow almost incessantly over this vast country. The forms of windmill are many, but for the purpose of raising water for irrigation the available types are comparatively restricted. It is impossible to recommend specifically any of these, but the farmer intending to practice irrigation must endeavor to ascertain what kind of windmills have given best satisfaction in his locality—in a word, make use of the experience of others. With a view to assisting in a selection are here appended some suggestions from the last department yearbook:

The simpler the mechanism the better. For use upon the great plains a complete metal construction is preferred. Extreme lightness and cheapness of construction should be looked upon with suspicion. When the first cost of a mill is low, the expense for repairs, etc., is extremely great. The cost of a good windmill erected in place and attached to an efficient pump will of course be dependent not only on the kind of machinery, but also on the location of the pumping plant, the cost of freightage and handling being an important item. Upon the great plains, at moderate distances from a railroad, a windmill with wheel 8 feet in diameter and suitable pump placed at a depth, say, of from 20 to 40 feet from the surface can be had complete for from \$70 to \$125, a 12 foot mill will cost from \$100 to \$200, and a 16 foot mill from \$175 to \$300. The cost of the individual items can best be ascertained from dealers' catalogues.

It is, as a rule, wiser in procuring an irrigating plant of this character to purchase a moderate sized or small wheel at first, this being properly proportioned to the size of the pump and the amount of water to be had. If the farmer is successful with this smaller machinery, he can readily supplement it by other windmills at a later time. The windmill is a piece of machinery which with moderate care and the exercise of common sense in keeping it oiled and properly adjusted will last for many years.

As a general rule the fast running windmills with back gearing are most successful. In these the pump rod is not connected directly with the shaft of the mill, making a stroke for every turn of the wheel, but a gearing is interposed, with the result that usually two or more revolutions of the wheel are required in each stroke of the pump. This reduces the resistance to the turning of the wheel, allows it to run in a lower wind, and thus results in the pump being operated on an average for a greater number of hours per day. If a plunger pump is used, it is desirable to have one with a relatively long stroke, so geared that in moderately high winds the motion will not be so rapid as to cause the machinery to pound at the beginning and end of each stroke. As ordinarily constructed a considerable portion of the force of the windmill is employed destructively in a rapid succession of sudden jerks on the pump rod in its alternate up and down motion. For this reason a continuous running pump, such as a centrifugal, would be more efficient if the driving power were uniform.

Where Alfalfa Will Thrive.

It seems to be the impression among people not having experience that alfalfa requires a certain kind of soil. In commenting on this impression a Kansas contributor to Western Rural writes: "Now, there is no plant with which I am acquainted that is worth anything that will grow on a greater variety of soil. In fact, it will grow on almost any soil the tap root can penetrate, providing it is well drained. Water will kill it, and it is about the only thing that will, except a sharp plow. Many believe it will not succeed on a clay subsoil and have not tried it for that reason. But letters written by those who are raising it and published in Secretary Coburn's book show that many of the most successful ones are growing it on heavy clay subsoil, some on gumbo. But it is not water soaked—that is the point. It prefers to grow six to ten feet for water and will go much farther, but will be short lived where the water is within less than four feet of the surface."

As to its drought resisting qualities, perhaps the history of a field of my own will be the best illustration. This field yielded the past season two and one-half tons of hay and eight bushels of superior seed per acre, the whole worth about \$60 per acre, besides lots of good pasture spring and fall, and this without irrigation and in a season so dry that all other farm crops—even the sorghums—were a total failure and the second year of the drought.

Cauliflowers For Late Use.

Cauliflowers for late use can easily be grown by utilizing some of the cold frames. Prepare a bed the size of the frame intended to be used by manuring with well decomposed dung, forking it over deeply, and on soils liable to club root add a sprinkling of fresh air slaked lime. In this bed set out, 18 inches apart each way, well established plants that have been previously transplanted. Cultivate often, water thoroughly when necessary. As soon as cold weather is at hand set the frame in position, leaving on the sashes on cold nights and days. All the air possible should be admitted whenever the weather is congenial by raising the sash at the rear or higher part. This should always be done when the temperature outside is over 40 degrees. In mild seasons this excellent vegetable can usually be had by this method until Christmas, if properly attended to. For this purpose there is no better variety than a good strain of the Early Snowball, says American Gardening.

THE COLOR ESCORT.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPRESSIVE OF ALL MILITARY OBSERVANCES.

Ceremony in Honor of the Stars and Stripes That Touches the Patriotic Chord, The Respect For the Flag Which Is Shown by Men, Women and Children.

There is nothing that more captivates to make a good, true and loyal soldier than to inculcate in him love and respect for the flag he has sworn to uphold and defend. To bring about this end, there are certain ceremonies in the army that are intended to impress the wearers of the uniform with the dignity of the flag. One of these ceremonies is called the "escort to the color," and it is the finest and most impressive of all military observances. Every regiment carries two flags—one national, the other the regimental, which carries the number and name of the regiment. These flags are kept at the residential quarters of the colonel or at his office, where they are zealously cared for. It is when the regiment parades, and these flags are to be brought to the troops, that the escort to the color is carried out.

When the regiment has formed line on the parade, the colonel details a company to bring the colors and escort them to their place in the line. The company marches in column of platoons, headed by the band, which does not play as the march down the front of the line is made. The two color sergeants, old and faithful soldiers appointed to these desired places by reason of long service and military bearing, march between the two platoons. Upon arriving in front of the building where the flags are kept line is formed, the band standing on the right of the escort.

The first lieutenant, with drawn sword, followed by the two color sergeants, who are followed in turn by a sergeant armed with a rifle, enters the building and receives the flags. When the color bearers appear, followed by the lieutenant and the sergeant, they halt at the entrance and form line, facing the escort. Arms are presented, and the band music (the trumpeters) sound a thrilling call named "To the color," during the sound of which all stand motionless, with arms at the present. After the sounding of the color has ended arms are brought to the order, and then column of platoons is reformed, the two color sergeants taking places between the two platoons, and thus guarded, the march is taken up, the band playing a spirited air.

Around the shady main avenue of the post marches the escort, each soldier erect and appearing as if he felt that the flags were intrusted to him alone instead of to the company of which he forms so small a part. How each man steps out to the strains of the march, "Stars and Stripes, Forever." Down past the officers' quarters, the porches of which are filled with the wives, daughters and sweethearts of the officers parading, goes the escort.

The respect for the flag is not confined to the wearers of the army blue, for as the escort passes each house these true and loyal women cease their talk and stand quietly till the flag has passed, when the interesting discussion or the latest news is resumed. Past a group of enlisted men not required to attend the parade marches the escort. Each man stands "attention," and removes his cap. A group of small boys at play is next passed. Every one, a true soldier's son, stands cap in hand, till Old Glory has passed. I have seen this same small boy grow up, pass through the "Point" and command one of the platoons in the escort after graduation and maybe in the same company commanded by his father. This march around the post has at last brought the escort opposite the tight of the line of paraded troops, when the colonel commands attention, and down the line passes the glittering guard.

On reaching a point in the front of the center of the paraded command the escort forms line facing the regiment, the two color sergeants marching to the front till 12 paces in front of the colonel and his staff. Arms are then presented to the flags by command of the colonel, and while the trumpeters again sound "To the color" the flags are allowed to fly to the breeze, the lances are lowered in acknowledgment of the "present," and now the moment is one to fill the soul of every lover of his country with a thrill that is indescribable. The silk and tasseled flags, caught by the rays of the sun, shine and glisten in front of the solid ranks of blue and gold uniforms massed across the deep green sward of the parade ground—a picture difficult for any pen to portray.

After the sounding of the color the two sergeants march to their places in the parade, and the escorting company, having faithfully carried out its sacred duty, now wheels into column of platoons and, headed by the band with inspiring music, proceeds on down the line and around in the rear of the regiment, whence, without music, it goes to its proper place in the line, and the formal dress parade is begun. After parade the color guard escorts the flags to the place where they are preserved.—Lieutenant B. W. Atkinson, U. S. A., in St. Nicholas.

Too Much Salt.

The New York Journal of Hygiene says that many people eat altogether too much salt. The result is that the skin and kidneys are excessively taxed to get rid of the salt, and both are injured by it. Few people have healthy skins, and it is believed that many cases of derangement of the kidneys are due to the salt habit.

The Cause of Confusion.

"Isn't it strange the way people make mountains out of molehills?" "Oh, I don't know. When you aren't big enough to see over them, there isn't much difference."—Chicago Journal.

A NOTABLE APPARITION.

Carlo Fenzi, an Italian Senator, Appeared to His Brother After Death.

Signor Falconer, in The Adriatico, recommends to the consideration of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Myers the following psychological experience which happened to Cavaliere Sebastian Fenzi:

Signor Sebastian Fenzi's brother, Senator Carlo Fenzi, a man who had studied much at home and abroad and traveled much, had such a strong antipathy for spiritualism that he begged his brother never to mention the subject to him as he valued their mutual love and the family peace. But in the early days of June, 1881, being with his brother at their father's house at St. Andrea, he held out his hand to him and said: "Look here, Bastiano, I have something to say to you that will please you. Of late I have turned my thoughts to spiritualism and am convinced that if I had investigated it thoroughly, as you have done, I should have arrived at the same conclusion as you about it."

Signor Sebastian heard this with great joy, and the tie between the brothers having always been very close, he begged his brother, now that they were getting on in years, to promise that the one who should die first should try and give the one left behind a sure proof of life beyond the grave. Carlo pressed his hand and said, "Yes, I promise, with the greater pleasure that I feel I shall be the first to go." To this Sebastian said, "Be that as God will. Don't get melancholy ideas into your head. But Carlo added, "I feel it so strongly that it must be true. Listen. I shall not live to the end of the year. Before three months are gone I shall be dead and buried."

Three months after this conversation, Sept. 2, 1881, Cavaliere Fenzi, father-in-law to Admiral Morru, commanding at Spezzia, was staying at Fortulino, his villa by the sea, ten miles from Leghorn. Cavaliere Fenzi was in good health and in the cheerful company of his daughter Cristina and four grandchildren, when he was overcome by an inexplicable melancholy and a feeling at his heart that something serious was about to happen. He turned to his daughter and said: "I don't know what terrible thing is happening to us at this moment, but I must rush away or in a minute I shall burst out crying before the children." So saying, he rushed out into the rain without a hat and ran to a field, whence he could see some rocks, where he expected to see his cousin, Giuseppe Fenzi, who had gone out some time before to "behold the fury of the elements," as he said, but at that moment he did not see him. Instead, looking carefully, he saw that his brother, the Senator Carlo, was there, in a top hat and without an umbrella, making his way down from rock to rock without heeding the deluge, the flashes of lightning shooting from all sides or the noise of the thunder.

Now, at that day and that hour the senator was at Florence, 70 miles away from Villa Fortulino, so that Sebastian at once thought this figure must be hallucinative, for if Carlo had suddenly arrived at Fortulino he would certainly not have got out of the carriage to take a shower bath on the rocks. He rubbed his eyes, but the figure remained and looked so real that he shouted out Carlo's name and waved his arms to him, but the phantom seemed not to see him, for it passed behind a big rock without showing itself again, although Sebastian waited. While waiting he observed his cousin, Giuseppe, on the rocks, so that he said to himself, "Now, when he passes close to the big rock he will see Carlo and will stop and speak to him."

However, Giuseppe saw nothing in passing behind the same rock, and on joining Sebastian in the field he said he had not seen Carlo and that no one was there. It was now 10.45 o'clock, and the Senator Carlo Fenzi died exactly at that hour, 70 miles away, calling on his brother's name. Signor Sebastian's melancholy passed. He had lunch and was sitting reading a paper when a telegram was brought to him saying, "Come at once to Florence. Carlo very ill." No one at Fortulino knew that Senator Carlo was ill, the last letter from him said he was well. On arriving at Florence, he heard from the doctor that Carlo had asked for his brother and died at 10.45 with his name on his lips.

Some days after the death Signor Sebastian was present at a seance of a psychical society that he had founded. There he received a message by raps, by which an intelligence announced itself as Carlo Fenzi, and, addressing Cavaliere Sebastian, said, "I forced you to go out of the house, as I did not want to frighten Cristina's children. What an unexpected proof of identity! Light."

He Wanted His Pension.

"I want to see de president," said an old colored man to the policeman at the door of the White House. He gave his name as Nat Tyler, "born up in Spottsylvania, but bin in dis town since it was started."

"I want my pension," said the old man. He was told to go to the pension office.

"No, sar; I dun bin dar. Dey won't do nuffin. De president knows who I is. Hain't I dun talk ter him wen he live up yander?" pointing in the direction of where the president lived when in congress.

"Did you know the president when he was in the war?"

"Who say anything bout knowing him in de war? I know he fit in dem battles. I druv de ammunition wagon in de six corps, but Mr. Kinley knew me, he do, and he'll gib me dat pension. I jes telled yer, I was in so many battles dat I didn't count em. De way dem tings was rolling was awful. I jes got under de ammunition wagon and stay dar. Wen de war was over, I druv dem six miles back to Washington and guv dem to de government down in south Washington. Dey didn't giv me a ting, and I wants my pension."—New York Tribune.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

New York, Nov. 6.—The bears whose cleverly manufactured the many wild rumors, prevailing on change yesterday, were greeted with a surprise today. This folly of yesterday was detrimental to themselves as well as to those holding the securities. The opening today in stocks was firm and continued to advance. There were renewed buying orders on the good bank statement and a better feeling abounded at the close today.

Reserve decreased.....\$3,000,875
Loans increased.....4,885,800
Specie increased.....584,700
Legal deposits decreased.....1,943,300
Deposits increased.....7,003,100
Circulation decreased.....1,1300

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar.....	132	132½	130½	132
American Spirits.....	9½	9½	8¾	9½
American Tobacco.....	79	79	78¾	79½
Atchafson (Pfd.).....	20½	20½	20½	20½
C. B. & Q.....	92½	92½	91½	92½
Chicago Gas.....	94½	94½	94	94½
Louisville & Nashville.....	58½	58½	58½	58½
Manhattan.....	99	99	97¾	98½
Missouri Pacific.....	27	27½	26½	27½
Rock Island.....	82½	82½	81½	82½
St. Paul.....	90½	91	90	90½
Western Union.....	87½	87½	85½	87½

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Cables were less encouraging in the wheat pit, however, our market opened up ½ cent and was soon a full cent higher than the close of yesterday. A falling off in the northwest receipt, and fifteen boat loads taken for export at New York, combined with reported good buying by Armour, were the bull factors in the early session, sending December to 94½ and May to 92½. Minneapolis and Duluth wires that as 2,000 cars of wheat were expected Monday, and that the visible was estimated to increase ½ million, gave the bears a chance to hammer the market to the call price where it closed. Bradstreet's exports this week 5,575,216 bushels. Puts and calls on May wheat, good all next week, sold at 88½ and 93½.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat.....	93½	94½	93½	93½
Dec.....	93½	94½	93½	93½
May.....	91½	92½	91½	91½
Oats.....	16½	16½	16½	16½
Dec.....	21½	22	21½	21½
Corn.....	26	26½	26	26½
Dec.....	26½	27	26½	26½
May.....	7½	7½	7½	7½
Pork.....	8.52	8.55	8.47	8.52
Lard.....	4.25	4.25	4.22	4.25
Dec.....	4.27	4.40	4.27	4.27
Jan.....				

TOLEDO, Nov. 6.—[By Associated Press].—Wheat 95.

NAVARRIE, Nov. 6.—Wheat 88 to 90 cents.

DALTON, Nov. 6.—Wheat, 90 cents.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets:

GRAIN MARKET.	
Wheat per bushel.....	91-98
Rye, per bushel.....	35-38
Lard, per lb.....	16-18
Oats.....	25
Barley.....	45
Wool.....	15-18
Flax seed.....	87-90
Apples, per bushel.....	\$7.50-8.00
Timothy seed.....	\$1.00-1.10
Brass, per 100 lbs.....	70
Middlings, per 100 lbs.....	80
Hay.....	\$8.00-9.00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb.....	15-16
Eggs, per dozen.....	10
Lard, per lb.....	5
Hams, per lb.....	10
Shoulders per lb.....	6-8
Sides.....	6-7
Potatoes.....	50-60
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.00
Onions.....	50-60
Green Peas.....	8-11
Evaporated Apples, choice.....	8-10
Chickens, live.....	20-25 apiece
Dried Peaches, peeled.....	8-10
Salt Peaches, unpeeled.....	4-5
Butter, per barrel.....	\$60-1.00

HIDES.

	Per pound
Beef, No. 1, green.....	5
No. 2.....	4
Calfskin, No. 1.....	6
No. 2.....	5
Tallow.....	25
Deerskin.....	20-25 apiece

Thursday's Market Story.

Now that wheat is going up, farmers are holding back what they have on hand. If a drop comes they will hurry to town, fearing that the price will fall still lower. However, local buyers have no difficulty in getting all they need, and do not anticipate any, as evidence of which Warwick & Justus yesterday closed a contract with a Scotland firm for 12 car loads of flour. It is becoming the general custom of local farmers to watch the reports at Mr. Arnold's exchange, and some are becoming shrewd speculators.

Consumption in its advanced stages is beyond power of man to cure. It can be prevented, though, by timely use of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, nature's own remedy for coughs and colds.

John Paul has sold a half interest in his clay mine at Newport, O., to the Akron Fire Brick Company. The clay vein is twelve feet thick, and of excellent quality.

The only remedy in the world that will at once stop itchininess of the skin in any part of the body, that is absolutely safe and never-failing, is Doan's Ointment. Get it from your dealer.

We can sell you medicine to

Stop & Your Cough!

or cure that

Cold in Your Head!

See our East Window, displaying Shilo's, Chamberlain's and Tarine Cough Cures.

RIDER & SNYDER, Druggists,

No. 12 East Main Street.

WOLCOTT'S NEW YORK.

He is a Famous Risk to Insure Their Humane Mission to Europe.

New York, Nov. 6.—Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado and General Charles J. Lane two of the monetary commissioners, appointed by President McKinley, to confer with European governments concerning the feasibility of establishing a national bimetallic plan, have arrived on the steamship Campana. The other commissioner, former Vice President A. M. Stevenson, will return on a later vessel. Senator Wolcott asked to be excused from saying anything of his mission abroad. General Lane also declined to speak about his European trip. Senator Wolcott will remain here for a couple of days and then go to Washington.

Charles D. Lane, chairman of the National Silver party, was a passenger on the Campana. He had been to Europe on a business and pleasure tour and not a really. Referring to the mission of the monetary commissioners, Mr. Lane said he had not expected anything better from the European governments. They were against bimetalism, but he was of the opinion that the people of this country would eventually adopt it independently of the European powers.

Competitor Trial Commences Monday.

HAVANA, Nov. 6.—The trial of the crew of the schooner Competitor before the naval courtmartial, whose decision must be confirmed by the Madrid government, will begin Monday.

HARD TO EXPLAIN.

If this Had Occured Anywhere Else than in Massillon There Might Be Grave Doubts About It.

If this were published anywhere else than in Massillon, that is, if the statement given below went the rounds of the press, readers in Boston or New Orleans would not believe it. In the very nature of things, men and women will not believe that a simple little pill would have any effect on humanity when the subject is in a serious condition. When it has that effect, when the party is a living witness, perhaps a neighbor, Massillon people, at least, cannot possibly deny it—particularly so when investigation is courted. Now ask Mr. Louis Good, painter and decorator, who lives at 64 North street, and see if he will not corroborate personally what he says publicly. "I was not an exception to the rule that the majority of painters have kidney disease, as I was troubled more or less for two years, having a great deal of backache. When stooping over, it got very lame and sore, a false step or a jerk or a heavy lift was sure to bring pain in the kidneys, in the shape of a sick twinge. I am pleased that I was induced to procure Doan's Kidney Pills at Balizy's drug store, for since using them I have not been troubled. My estimation of Doan's Kidney Pills is that they are true to their representations and I am always willing to tell others of my experience with them."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name DOAN'S, and take no substitute.

Times for Holding Court of Common Pleas, A. D. 1898.

STATE OF OHIO.

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT. It is ordered that the terms of the Court of Common Pleas of the several counties in said District for the year 1898 be fixed as follows, to-wit:

Ashland County, on January 10th, March 7th, October 24th.
Columbiana County, on January 10th, March 7th, October 24th.
Lake County, on January 24th, March 21st, November 21st.
Columbiana County, on February 21st, May 2nd, September 19th.
Carroll County, on February 14th, May 9th, November 14th.
Stark County, on January 10th, May 2nd, September 19th.
Madison County, on January 10th, May 2nd, September 19th.
Trumbull County, on January 31st, May 9th, October 2nd.
Portage County, on January 3rd, April 4th, September 5th.

Said courts to open at 10 o'clock A. M.

PHILIP H. TAYLOR, Clerk of the Common Pleas Court, and for the County and State aforesaid, certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the written order fixing the day of the commencement of each term of the Common Pleas Courts in each County of said Ninth Judicial District for the year 1898.

In witness whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of said court this 19th day of October, A. D. 1897.

THOS. W. CASSELLMAN, Clerk.

A. J. Clementz & Co.

at Matthews Tannery, Canal street, MASSILLON, O.

Pay the Highest Market Price

for Hides, Pelts and Skins.

HEADQUARTERS

for Leather, Shoe Findings

Builders Supplies and Feed

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
40 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1863
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1890

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NO. 60.
FARMERS' TELEPHONE NO. 60.

THIS EVENING'S INDEPENDENT IS ON
SALE AT BABNEY'S BOOK STORE, Bam-
merlin's Clear Stand (Hotel Conrad),
and Bert Hankin's News stand in
North Mill street.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1897.

Instead of making a party question of
the workhouse, why not close it up and
save money?

Township Trustee Elsass observes that
men are finding more work than they
did—a symptom of public health cer-
tainly most welcome.

That distinguished believer in
"boodle," Mr. Allen O. Myers, puts Sen-
ator Williams to his anti Hanna list also.
Well, in Stark county we know Senator
Williams, and we know Allen O. Myers.
If Mr. McLean's man can do no better
than to circulate such obviously absurd
lies, he would better resign.

Senator Foraker plays fair. Those
who think that he could be induced to
enter into any of the many combinations
suggested by our Democratic friends, to
defeat Senator Hanna, in view of the
nature of the late campaign, and the
action of the state convention, simply do
not know the man. A great deal is said
and done in the name of Senator For-
aker, for which he must not be held re-
sponsible. It is the manner of the man,
when he really desires to accomplish
something, to explain just what it is,
out in the open.

The Youngstown council proposes to
solve the tramp question by providing a
public stone pile. And why not? If
the gentry desire food and lodging at
public expense, why should not that
public obtain some recompense? In
Tuesday's INDEPENDENT Township Trust-
tee Elsass spoke of a matter somewhat
of the same nature. Mr. Elsass rightly
believes that people who obtain township
orders should, when physically able, do
some work in return. Our authorities
here have never yet sought to turn these
things to public advantage. There is
work to be done, and in plenty, that is
not done, simply because we have no
funds to do it with. Therefore, why
not give this work over to idle and will-
ing hands?

The attitude of the latter day Demo-
cratic party in espousing the cause of in-
dignation and repudiation is rapidly caus-
ing the annihilation of the best blood of the
organization. The expression of Henry
Watterson finds many an echo. Mr.
Watterson says:

"The Courier Journal has indicated
no change of policy, and is as much op-
posed now as ever it was to free silver
and all other forms of repudiation and
inflation money, but, having no adequate
response from the people of Kentucky to
its efforts to secure an organized expres-
sion of its views within the Democratic
party, it will no further concern itself
with the calling of conventions, the
naming of candidates and the carrying
of elections."

Many another Democrat is saying
nothing, but he is not voting or acting
with our free silver friends.

MR. BRYAN'S TOUR.

The Democratic brethren will be sur-
prised to know that Mr. Bryan's visit to
Ohio was looked upon as a Republican
god-send. The state committee at its
own expense sent reporters with him,
and at heavy cost telegraphed accounts
of his meetings throughout the state,
carefully setting forth his exact utter-
ances, and with no other object in view
than to get the people aroused to the im-
portance of the campaign, and what was
the result? It is told in the returns from
the counties which Mr. Bryan visited,
the figures being as follows:

County.	Rep.	Dem.
Williams.....	455	2
Van Wert.....	942	223
Defiance.....	191	27
Knox.....	178	16
Perry.....	178	13
Vinton.....	357	30
Hocking.....	257	571
Jackson.....	1,051	
Highland.....		
Pike.....		
Cuyahoga.....		

Totals..... 2,050
Net Republican gain, 909

THE MASSILLON VOTE.

A close study of the figures presented
by the election held in Massillon city
and Perry township, last week, brings to
light many things for politicians to con-
sider. The Socialist Labor party, for
example, increased its vote from 18 last
year to 105 this year. This gain may be
traced with unerring certainty to those
precincts in which there was a large
vote cast by recently naturalized citi-
zens. Here follow some generalizations:
Total vote, city and township, 1896..... 3,517
1897..... 4,341
Republican vote, 1896..... 1,902
1897..... 2,050

Democratic vote, 1896..... 1,678
1897..... 1,418

From these facts it may be seen easily
that the percentages of the total vote ran
this way:

Republican vote, 1896..... 51.2%
1897..... 48.9%
Democratic vote, 1896..... 48.7%
1897..... 51.1%

From the foregoing it may be ascer-
tained that there was a loss of 113, or
11.5 per cent. in the vote of 1896. The
Republicans lost 2.3 per cent. of their
vote of 1896, and the Democrats 2.2 per
cent. This makes the Republican net
loss one-tenth of 1 per cent.

THE OLDEN TIMES.

Judge Underhill Tells of Massillon's Youth-
ful Days.

In a communication to the Canton Re-
pository, Josiah Hartzell publishes some
of the reminiscences of Judge J. W.
Underhill, who lived in Massillon years
ago. In this article Judge Underhill is
quoted as saying: "In the early fall of
1827, some twenty-seven persons found
themselves brought together by accident
upon a boat of the Erie canal. Their
destination was northern Ohio. Upon
arriving at Buffalo the weather was very
forbidding, and the only schooner avail-
able would agree to carry the party to
Cleveland upon condition of their re-
maining in the hold of the vessel. This
they were well satisfied to do, and after
a most tedious and stormy trip they
reached Cleveland November 27.

"The party was composed of Nath-
aniel Underhill, wife and three children;
Samuel Underhill, wife and three chil-
dren; Jethro Macy, wife and six children;
Henry Fosdick, wife and four children,
and three young men, viz: James Bay-
less, Edward Hussey and Edward Dunn.
All of these parties came from New
York state, excepting the Jethro Macy
family, who came from Nantucket,
Mass., and Bayless who came from Eng-
land.

"The schooner was the last vessel of
the season to reach Cleveland. There
was no harbor there, and all parties had
to be landed in a cawl.

"Hussey remained on board with the
goods, and only effected a landing with
the goods a week later. The Ohio canal
was open only as far as Akron, and no
boat was available even to that point,
therefore, the men, except Macy, started
for Kendal, Stark county, on foot. Macy
remaining with the women, children and
goods. The latter came on as far as Ak-
ron by the canal, and were brought from
Akron to Kendal several weeks later in a
four-horse Pennsylvania wagon. I was
with that party and remember that we
reached Kendal long after dark, very
tired and very hungry. I remember that
on the way down Macy, who was the
driver, left the wagon quite a long time,
and turned up with a large amount of
corn cake in his hand. He had gone to
a farm house and prepared this kind of
refreshment to stay the hunger of the
party for the time being. This cake and
turnips, that could be pulled from the
ground in the clearings, constituted
about all of our refreshments.

"The only buildings in Massillon at
that time were Charles K. Skinner's
woolen factory on Sipco creek, and the
Bayless residence, an old house that
is still pointed out to visitors as the old-
est in Massillon. The postoffice at that
time was in Kendal, also the justice of
the peace and the stores. Massillon only
commenced its existence in 1828, when
the canal had gone south to that point
from Akron. The road over the hill
from Canton to Massillon was somewhere
but not where it is now. I have heard
of it in the middle of that road.

"As to the fate of the members of that
party, it may be summed up thus: Nath-
aniel Underhill, my father, died at Ken-
dal when only 38 years of age; Samuel
Underhill died in Illinois, aged about 80;
Jethro Macy also lived to be past 80;
Henry Fosdick died only a few years ago.
Nearly everybody will remember the
death of James Bayless less than a year
ago. I do not remember what became
of Ed. Hussey and Ed. Dunn. Abigail
Fosdick, a daughter of Henry, was mar-
ried to Mr. Camp; their only child was
Horace B. Camp, now the proprietor of
the tile works at Greentown.

"Eliza, another daughter of Fosdick's
was married to Mr. Kingsbury; she still
lives at Cuyahoga Falls. Eliza Kings-
bury and myself are the only survivors
of the entire party of twenty-seven. I
am now on my way to Akron to attend
the funeral of Mrs. Camp, who died
three days ago. I expect to meet there
my old friend Eliza Kingsbury, and you
may well suppose that this meeting,
fraught as it is with so many recollections
reaching far back to our childhood, will
have a large meaning for us."

Another New Railroad.

A new railroad has been projected to
extend from Beach City to Valley Junc-
tion, via Strasburg, the Crown Fire Clay
works, and Canal Dover. At Beach City
it is thought that the line will connect
with H. B. Camp's new railroad now
building through the Massillon coal
field. The enterprise is one which Mas-
sillon business men should watch. Per-
haps it is not yet too late to get Mr.
Camp to run his railroad to Massillon.

Small but Effective.

was the little Monitor that met the Merri-
mac at Hampton Roads. So too are Dr.
Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, effective in
conquering the enemy—disease. When
you take a pill it's an important point to
have them small—provided they have
equal strength and efficacy. You find
what you want in these little liver pills
of Dr. Pierce. They're put up in a bet-
ter way, and they act in a better way,
than the huge old-fashioned pills. What
you want when you're "all out of sorts"
—grumpy, thick-headed and take a
gloomy view of life, is these "Pellets"—
to clear up your system and start your liver
into healthful action. Sick headache,
bilious headache, constipation, indiges-
tion, bilious attacks, and all derange-
ments of the liver, stomach and bowels,
are prevented, relieved and cured. Put
up in glass vials, and always fresh and
reliable.

CANDIDATES REPORT.

What it Cost them to Secure
Election.

NEWS OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

Reports from the Sheriff, Recorder, and
Representative-elect—Progress of the
Arutz Case in Which the City of Massil-
lon is Financially Interested.

CANTON, Nov. 9. After remaining out
about ten minutes, a verdict for the de-
fense was returned by the jury this after-
noon, in the case of Charles Arutz, of
Massillon, vs. the Canton-Massillon
Electric Railway Company. Mr. Arutz
sued to recover \$5,000 for personal in-
juries, claimed to have been dug by em-
ployees of the railway company. The
case has been on trial five days. The
lawyers for the defence were: Austin
Lynch, of the law firm, Day, Lynch and
Day, and Robert H. Day, of Willison
and Day, of Massillon.

CANTON, Nov. 9. A number of the
Republican candidates recently elected
have certified to the county clerk the
cost of their respective campaigns. J.
B. Snyder, representative-elect, disposed
of \$213. This includes an assessment of
\$100 and the expense of securing the
nomination, which was previously filed
and is estimated at \$19.75. With the
exception of \$10 expended for cigars the
balance was used in paying for printing,
hotel bills and livery hire.

Sheriff-elect John J. Zaiser estimates
his expenditures at \$302.80, of which
\$200 represents the assessment paid to
the county committee, and \$63.30 the
cost of securing the nomination. The
balance was paid for livery and printing.

The expenses of Recorder-elect C. A.
Dougherty aggregate \$321.70. An assess-
ment of \$200 was paid and \$95.56 expen-
ded in securing the nomination. Mr.
Dougherty says he spent \$2 for cigars
and the balance for printing. County
Commissioner-elect Levi Johnson has
certified to the expenditure of \$304, pay-
ing an assessment of \$200 and \$15 each
to the Massillon and Alliance central
committees. His nomination expenses
were \$24 and balance was used in paying
hotel, livery and printing bills. William
Hardgrove estimates the cost of being
elected infirmity director at \$125. The
assessment was \$75 and \$50 were paid for
cards, cigars, lodging and horse hire.

Herman Smith and Ralph Myers, of
Canton, were found guilty of truancy
by Judge Wise, Monday. They were
sentenced to the boys' industrial school.
A final account has been filed by the
guardian of Harry Patton, of Canton.
Peter Triner, of Perry township, has
been adjudged an imbecile and a guardi-
an has been appointed. In the estate of
John Whitmer, of Perry township, the
administrator has been authorized to sell
and transfer mortgage notes. A petition
to soil land has been filed in the estate
of Anna Taylor, of Perry township. The
will of the Rev. Louis Hoffer, of Louis-
ville, has been filed for probate. Sale of
real estate has been confirmed in the
estate of Peter Sailer, of Massillon.

Marriage licenses have been granted
to Edward Riekowski and Louise
Schmigel, of Massillon, and Ernest A.
Campbell and Bertha Fuhr, of Alliance.

CITY AND TOWNSHIP.

Brief Talks With the Men in Office in Mas-
sillon.

Street Commissioner George Helline
today said that he invites snow, in any
quantity and at any time. "The plows
are all ready," said he, "and as soon as
there is snow they will be put to work.
I don't believe in putting things off un-
til the last moment, and for some time
now I have been making preparations for
the hard winter that I believe is before
us. I intend to have the plows out in
time to make paths for the men going
to their early morning work."

"Last month," said Township Trustee
Elsass, "I paid out more money to the
poor than in any like period in all my
experience. The average month costs
the township about \$350 to maintain its
poor. In October I alone paid out \$100
for food and garments for the destitute
and unfortunate of my district. I do not
think this month's expense will be so
heavy, as many of the able-bodied poor
have secured employment in the rolling
mill, glass works and other places. It
would be a good thing if the township
could give work to a man when he is un-
able to obtain it elsewhere. Then he
could not feel that he was an object of
charity, and at the same time, if he
was at work on the highways or on town-
ship property, he would be saving the
corporation a considerable sum."

Sewer Commissioner Frank Crone re-
ports that the city system is in perfect
condition. Even if it had lots of money,
he says, the sewers now in the ground
could not be improved. "But I think it
would be a good idea," said he, "if the
mail boxes, telephone and telegraph posts
and such things were subjected to a fresh
coat of paint."

POLICE AND JUSTICE COURTS.

George Brown Again in the Tolls—Another
Case.

George Brown, Frank Yingling's pro-
tege is being tried before Justice Sibila
and a jury of twelve men, this afternoon,
charged with having carried a shooting
implement on Sunday. The complaint
was made by Game Warden Dangelaisen,
and the alleged offense is said to have
been committed on the farm of John
Yingling.

BEFORE THE MAYOR.

Julius Roup and John Sheehan were
found amusing themselves at fistcuffs,
in West Main street, Monday evening,
by Policeman McGuire. Each's fine and
costs amounted to \$5.00.

CANTON PAPER SUSPENDS.

Its Death Caused by Lack of Funds and
Mismanagement.

A Canton newspaper, the Journal, a
venture which made itself interesting
in many respects, announced its own
suspension on Sunday. Lack of money
and mismanagement are the causes as-
signed. The Journal, so it says itself,
was started on a co-operative basis by
ten men, reduced by dissensions to six.
The Journal complains that "an apathy
was noticed among labor unions," re-
garding its material welfare, and con-
cludes that "unionism is not unionism
in Canton, further than that each mem-
ber can see where he himself receives a
substantial personal benefit."

THE DOXSEE MUDDLE.

Another Petition in a Complicat-
ed Case.

SALE ASKED TO BE NULLIFIED.

Lawyer McCaughey Recites the Grievances
of Andrew M. Biggar's Executor and Asks
for Redress—The Case of Peter Triner—
Probate Court News.

CANTON, Nov. 8.—Lawyer R. W. Mc-
Caughy, of Massillon, filed a petition in
court late on Saturday afternoon, the
title of which is James D. Gillan, execu-
tor of the estate of Andrew M. Biggar vs.
Harriet B. Doxsee, James N. Doxsee,
Bertha Doxsee, Orlando C. Volkmer
and James H. Hunt.

The petition relates that on or about
October 4th Harriet B. Doxsee sold, by
verbal contract, to Orlando C. Volkmer,
the Doxsee homestead in East Main
street, valued at \$6,500, for the sum of
\$1,000, as explained in the deed, but in
fact for the insufficient and grossly inade-
quate consideration of \$3,000, with in-
tent to defraud the plaintiff out of his
claim of \$3,538.32 against the estate,
and for the purpose, as Harriet B. Dox-
see and Orlando C. Volkmer then knew,
of defrauding the plaintiff and other
creditors of Harriet B. Doxsee. It is
also claimed that Mr. Volkmer caused
the legal title to the premises to be con-
veyed to James H. Hunt, to secure a
loan of \$2,700. This sum, it is alleged,
was given to James N. Doxsee, who in-
vested a part in a stock of groceries in
the name of Bertha Doxsee, but retains
\$2,000 in a New York draft.

The stock referred to is now held by
an attachment by the sheriff, and declar-
ing James N. and Bertha Doxsee and
Orlando C. Volkmer wholly insolvent,
the plaintiff prays that the pretended
sale to J. H. Hunt be declared a mort-
gage to secure \$2,700, that the verbal
sale to Orlando C. Volkmer be declared
null and void, that the premises be sold
to satisfy claims and a receiver be ap-
pointed to take charge of proceeds.

An application to appoint a guardian
for Peter Triner, who resides north of
Massillon, was argued in probate court
this morning. Mr. Triner, it is alleged,
is an imbecile.

Louisa Nuebling has been appointed
guardian of Jacob Liebenstine, of Can-
ton. A final distributive account has
been filed in the estate of Daniel Kandel,
of Jackson township. Exceptions to the
final account have been filed in the es-
tate of Jacob Donat, of Tuscarawas town-
ship. Inventory and appraisement have
been filed in the estate of Elizabeth Mor-
gan, of Alliance. Appraisement and pri-
vate sale of real estate have been or-
dered in the estate of Peter Sailer, of
Massillon.

Marriage licenses have been granted
to C. A. Weinrich and Anna Crocker,
and John Longenfeld and Louisa Sten-
ger, of Massillon; John Wentzel and
Florence Shafrauth, of McDonaldsville;
Amos H. Bowers and Lizzie J. Bosler,
of Louisville, and J. F. Stauffer and Lizzie
Keel, of Bolivar.

Ernest Gustofson, a dial-worker in the
Drexler watch works, attempted suicide
in South Market street, Saturday night,
by firing two balls from a revolver into
his body. Gustofson was taken to police
headquarters, where a physician pro-
nounced the wounds not serious. Gus-
tofson was arrested, Friday, for drunk-
enness, and explained Saturday night
that he wished to end his career to
avoid further trouble.

AMERICAN BEAUTY.

Women of A-
merica have a
type of beauty
peculiar to them-
selves. The cli-
mate, habits, and
social peculiari-
ties, have com-
bined to produce
a type of woman-
hood quite dis-
tinct from the
women of other
countries. It has become almost
every day occurrence for the nobility and
royal blood of Europe to cross the water
in search of an American beauty, for the
United States has become famous
throughout the world. The American
beauty is a peculiar product of this
country. She has, however, one formid-
able enemy, not only to her beauty, but
to her health as well. That enemy is
indignities to the climate and soil of the
United States. It is called Catarrh.
Almost every woman has it in mild or se-
vere forms. Our climate makes it well-
nigh unavoidable. It is the only natu-
ral enemy the American woman has.
Not only is the United States the home
of catarrh, but it is also the home of the
now world famous catarrh remedy, Pe-
ru-na. The medical profession has at last
succeeded in devising a remedy for the
wellnigh universal disease.

Dr. Hartman, the original compoun-
der of Pe-ru-na, has a recent book on
chronic catarrh which he will send free
to any address for a short time. Ad-
dress The Pe-ru-na Drug Mfg Co., Col-
umbus, O.
Ask your druggist for a free Pe-ru-na
Almanac for 1898.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

STORIES OF SPORTSMEN.

Some Tall Tales of the Rod and
'Gun.

ROHN'S MOST SUCCESSFUL HUNT.

Marshal Markel Recollects an Adventure
with a Wild Cat in the Appalachians, and
Harry Meyers Refers to a Remarkable
Record.

This is the time of year when the aver-
age sportsman becomes reminiscent, and
the tale is going around this fall as it
never did before. The weather is good,
and as there are indications for an au-
spicious opening of the quail and pheas-
ant season next Wednesday, the hunter
naturally rejoices.

Mr. George B. Eggert tells a story of a
long shot. "I never expected to get that
rabbit," he said. "It was fully 150
yards away, but a shot from a gun for
which 75 yards is considered a good dis-
tance brought it down. It was tearing
up a hill, and I blazed at it for fun. Cer-
tainly it was a remarkable shot."

"Being a game warden is a nice
thing," remarked Mr. Dangelaisen, this
morning. "It is better than being a po-
liceman, by all odds. The warden gets
all the money that offenders pay in as
fines, and as \$25 is the minimum, and
the arrests are many, it is an easy mat-
ter to see just how much the job is worth
to a man."

William Rohn and three friends on-
hunted in the vicinity of Beach City.
"We were there three days," Mr. Rohn
said, "and we brought home over 400
rabbits and 600 quail. Those were the
days when the word hunting had a mean-
ing."

The approach of the quail and pheas-
ant season offers no inspiration to Mr.
Godfrey Mausz. "I have been hunting
just once," he said, "and I never want
to go again. Then Joe Schneider, Mart
Weber and Henry Suhr induced me to
accompany them to Burton City, and
what I now want to know is what fun
there can be in climbing great high hills
with a heavy gun on one's shoulder. I
was as tired and miserable as a man
could be, and I know now that this sport
hunters talk about is not entirely what
it is generally supposed to be."

"The fish of the streams of these parts
are not what they used to be," regrets
Policeman Kitchen. "There was a time
when a man could go out and bring
home a stringer of fish, but you cannot
do it now. Perhaps I have lost my luck.
At any rate I have not caught anything
for two years. I am not the only one,
either. Why, the marshal complains
that even after catching fish they cannot
be kept. As proof of this fact he re-
fers to the fine lot of bass he and Nick
Franz caught at Zoar not long ago. They
built a circular stone wall in the river
near the shore, and put their fish inside.
The next morning they were gone. How
they got out is still a mystery, but it is
plain that something has gone wrong."

"When I was logging on the Susque-
hanna years ago," Marshal Markel's tale
runs, "when the deer still roamed the
forest and the cry of the wild cat was
unpleasantly familiar to myself and the
rest of the camp in the mountains, I had
an adventure that I still vividly remem-
ber. It was on a Sunday evening, and I
was returning to camp, after spending
the day with my parents, who lived some
miles away. I had not gone very far
when I heard a snarling behind me,
which I instantly recognized as that of a
catamount, and at the same time recol-
lected that I was wholly without means
of defense, my gun and revolver being at
the camp. I felt that I was in a bad
place, but knowing that a single wild cat
will never attack a man while his face is
toward it, I turned and began to walk
backward. I was becoming decidedly
tired and miserable before I had proceed-
ed far, and when I became aware that
the two balls of fire in the narrow log
road behind me had increased to four,
and that there were two hungry animals
instead of one on my trail, I began to
wonder how long I could hold out against
them, and just how soon they would at-
tack me. They seemed to be in no
hurry, however, apparently being in a
playful mood, intending to treat me as
their tamer relative does the mouse,
meanwhile whetting their appetites upon
my plump figure. But they deferred
their feast a moment too long, and I
reached the camp and darted in, just
about the time they were getting ready
to spring. That backward trudge nearly
two miles in the snow was a terrible ex-
perience, and I want no more like it."

Mr. Harry J. Meyers has hunted the
hills and dales of these parts as few have,
and it is his boast that he never drew a
bead on anything that he did not bring
down. "Once up in Summit county,"
begins a story he tells, "I was on my
knees aiming at a rabbit, and at the
moment I fired I felt myself seized from
behind. I turned quickly, and was soon
busy myself shaking off the fierce
bulldog that had fastened his teeth in a
part of my anatomy. Succeeding in
bringing it to the ground, I then choked
it, kicked it, trampled upon it, finally
leaving it lifeless. Then I discovered
that my shot had had effect, killing two
rabbits instead of one. The second
must have joined the first about the time
I fired. Although my trousers were
torn, and I walked with difficulty, I was
a happy man when I got back to camp
that night, for I had a story to tell and
a well filled sack besides."

For severe, lingering coughs, weak
lungs, bleeding from lungs, bronchitis,
asthma and consumption, in its early
stages, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Dis-
covery is a sovereign remedy. It not
only cures the cough, but builds up the
strength and flesh of those reduced be-
low a healthy standard by "Wasting Dis-
eases." Will not make fat folks more
corpulent.

Her Health Restored



THE misery of sleeplessness can only be
realized by those who have experi-
enced it. Nervousness, sleeplessness,
headaches, neuralgia and that miserable
feeling of unrest, can surely be cured by Dr.
Miles' Restorative Nervine. So certain is
Dr. Miles of this fact that he paid for the first
bottle tried, providing it does not benefit.
Mrs. Henry Bruns, wife of the well known
blacksmith at Grand Junction, Iowa, says:
"I was troubled with sleeplessness, nervous-
ness, headache and irregular menstruation;
suffering untold misery for years. I used
various advertised remedies for female com-
plaints besides being under the care of local
physicians, without help. I noticed in Dr.
Miles' advertisement the testimonial of a
lady cured of ailments similar to mine, and
I shall never cease to thank that lady. Her
testimonial induced me to use Dr. Miles'
Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills, which
restored me to health. I cannot say enough
for Dr. Miles' Remedies."

Dr. Miles' Remedies
are sold by all drug-
gists under a positive
guarantee, first bottle
benefits or money re-
funded. Book on dis-
eases of the heart and
nerves free. Address,
DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

NOTES FROM NAVARRE.

A Lively Lot of News from Bethlehem
Township.

NAVARRE, Nov. 9.—Col. O. E. Hunt,
will give a grand illustrated lecture on
our civil war from 61 to 65 at U. B.
church Wednesday evening Nov. 10.
Admission 10 and 15 cents. Forty per
cent of the proceeds to be given to the
church.

D. Ricksacker, wife, and daughter
Lelia visited with Canton friends on
Sunday.... The Rev. John Elliston and
wife, while here were guests of J. M.
Corl and family.... Edward Rhine sr. who
has been ill with an attack of lung fever,
is at this writing no better.... John Han-
son of Canal Dover is visiting his brother
Wm. Hanson, and his daughter Mrs. H.
D. Garver.... There will be a meeting of
the high school alumni held at the home
of Miss Linda Hug, on next Tuesday
evening, to make arrangements for the
coming banquet to be held some time
during the holidays. All members are
requested to be present.

ITEMS FROM NAVARRE.

The Rev. Mr. Elliston Preached in the
Reformed Church.

NAVARRE, Nov. 8.—The Rev. John
Elliston, preached in the Reformed
church yesterday. Tonight he will lec-
ture in the United Brethren church.
Before he became a minister, Mr. El-
liston was a miller and was at one time em-
ployed in Navarre. It was while here
that Mr. Elliston shipped a barrel of his
finest brand to Queen Victoria, the re-
ceipt of which her majesty has not yet
acknowledged.

The funeral of the late Christian Held
took place from the Evangelical church
yesterday. It was largely attended

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. H. C. Brown is visiting Mrs. W. R. Suydam, in Norwalk.

Mrs. Henry Beatty entertained her euchre club, Tuesday evening.

John Yost, sr., has gone to Barborton, to be the guest of his daughter for two months.

The funeral of the late Miss Winifred Nolan, who died on Saturday, took place from St. Joseph's church, on Monday morning.

Cablegrams announce the safe arrival in Bremen of the Massillonians, Mrs. Corns, Miss Hunt, Miss Laura Russell and Miss Burton.

Joseph Ehret has purchased the stock of groceries formerly owned by J. E. English, and will transfer his present interests to the English room, 358 West Tremont street.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Albrecht left this afternoon for Brooklyn N. Y. to visit Mrs. Albrecht's parents, Master Charles Steese accompanied them, and will join his parents in New York.

Mr. J. J. Ripple has opened a new hardware store at 25 West Main street. He has secured the services of W. E. Yost, who has had a large experience in the hardware business, as manager.

Mrs. John Walters, of Wooster, a sister of Mr. George Schultz of this city, has returned to Ohio, after an absence of a year in Colorado. Her friends regret to learn that her health has not improved.

Y. M. C. A. people in Canton are trying to raise \$3,000, which must be done in order to secure \$4,000 left by the late Herman C. Blum. The President has subscribed \$300 and Mr. George D. Harter, \$300.

The ministers of the city held a meeting on Monday in the Church of Christ, and organized by electing the Rev. L. H. Barry president, and the Rev. F. H. Simpson secretary. The object of the association is social.

Mrs. John Morgan unexpectedly became the hostess of a small gathering of friends, at her West Main street home, Monday afternoon, that being her fifty-eighth birthday anniversary. The occasion proved a very agreeable one for all.

The work of extending the C. L. & W. railway switch from the Woodland mine to the coal territory in the vicinity of Stanwood, where E. G. Krause & Co. are now sinking a shaft, has been begun, giving employment to a considerable number of men.

Otto E. Young's bicycle, which was stolen nearly a month ago, has been returned. It fell into the hands of the Findlay police, who recognized the number, and at once sent it to its owner. The thief evidently rode the wheel to that place, and there left it.

Miss Belle Weible was surprised at her State street home, Tuesday evening, by a party of friends. Progressive euchre was played, nine tables being occupied, and the prizes, a china match safe and a china plate, were won by Mr. Henry Sonnenhalter and Miss Kohl.

Country people are not alone in their complaints of the immense armies of rats that seem to be part of this season's crops; citizens of Massillon are complaining, too. Last night J. W. Foltz set a trap in his barn and caught thirteen, and the night before he caught nine.

Dispatches from Washington announce that Robert P. Skinner, of Massillon, has been appointed consul of the United States at Marseilles, France, having been examined as the executive order directs. The appointment is to be officially promulgated as soon as the proper papers are prepared at the Department of State.

Gustav Beutelspacher, a foreman at the Duober-Hampden watch factory in Canton, will go to Caracas, Venezuela, to represent this country as consul. He is now in Cleveland to see Mark Hanna in reference to the job and as soon as he passes the examination and gets his commission he will be off for his new field of duty.

A freight wreck occurred on the Huron branch of the W. & L. E. railway near Milan on Sunday morning, and a number of coal cars were badly used up. In descending a grade the train broke in two and the parts collided. It was reported that Engineer Cooper, of Massillon, was killed, but he turned up uninjured.

The marriage of Mr. Conrad Weinrich to Miss Anna B. Kracker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Kracker, took place at St. Mary's church at 7 o'clock Sunday morning. The Rev. James Kuhn officiating. Mr. Henry J. Weinrich, brother of the groom, was best man, and Miss Nora Kracker, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid. A reception was given at the home of the bride's parents later in the day.

Major S. L. Brengle, "the great holiness and fiery apostle of the Salvation Army," and author of "Helps to Holiness" will be at the barracks in Massillon, corner of Mill and Tremont streets, Saturday at 8 p. m. There will be a "full salvation free and easy" on Sunday at 7 and 10:30 a. m. and 3 and 8 p. m. On Monday at 3 there will be a united holiness meeting and at 8 "three hours with God."

Mayor Stahl and Dr. Shetler, of Navarre, were in Massillon for a few hours today. Mayor Stahl is interested in the organization of the Eureka Mining Company, a concern which will develop the gold and mica fields of North Carolina. From here he went to Canton to meet other stockholders of the company. He announces that Arizona Copper King stock has increased from twenty to fifty cents a share.

Massillon friends will be glad to know that Major Thomas F. George has been appointed to a fine position in the collector's office at St. Augustine, Fla., and

that Col. Dwight Jarvis has been appointed appraiser of merchandise in the district of Tampa, Fla. These gentlemen lived in Massillon for years, and though long since removed have not been forgotten by thousands who rejoice in the honors so worthily bestowed by the President.

The Rev. Louis Hoffer, of Louisville, lately deceased, has left all his property to the Rev. V. Arnold, of Canton. The will begins: "In the name of the Father, and the Son and the Holy Ghost. Amen." It closes as follows: "I want a simple coffin, the coffin of the poor, and a wooden cross on my grave, I want no monument." He also directed that there be no funeral sermon and no flowers on his casket. The Canton rector will receive a handsome little sum of money.

Representative-elect John P. Jones came down from North Lawrence, today. He received the congratulations of his more tardy friends, and to them talked freely of his plans. "I shall resign the mine inspectorship," said he, "some time before I am sworn in as a legislator. Then I want to have passed a bill that will call for the weighing of coal before it passes over the screens at Ohio mines, and another for a substantial appropriation for the Massillon state hospital for the insane."

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, jr., of New York, who recently lectured in Massillon, is having trouble with the choir of his church. Last Sunday Mr. Dixon advocated the election of Seth Low for mayor, and yesterday the choir of forty singers refused to sing out of sympathy with their leader, Professor Agramonte, who has a son in the Spanish prison in Cuba. Low did not favor the intervention of this country in Cuban affairs. It is said that Mr. Dixon was opposed to Low personally.

The monthly statement of the business of the C. L. & W. railway at Massillon for the month of October, which has just been prepared by Agent E. P. Edgar, compared with the corresponding month in 1896, shows a gain of \$2,765. Of this amount \$2,400 represents the gain in the revenue from freight shipped from Massillon, not including coal, and the passenger earnings increased \$365. Agent Edgar says that the general business of the company has been considerably better for several months past.

"I think it was a great mistake for the council to begin to repair the streets at this season of the year," said Mr. Wm. Welker, Wednesday morning, after he had come to town over what he considered a bad piece of city road. "The grading and the recent rains have made what were formerly fairly good streets, particularly Richville avenue, into such rough, almost impassable places, that farmers do not feel like coming to town with produce if there are any other cities within hauling distance. It is hurting the local trade."

The Stark county Republican central committee, at a recent meeting, adopted a resolution requesting Judge Baldwin, a member of the board of workhouse trustees, to vote for a Republican superintendent to succeed A. J. Pontius. A committee of six presented the communication to Judge Baldwin. The trustees will soon elect a workhouse superintendent, and as they have it in their power to make a change, one is asked. The request for the retirement of Mr. Pontius is not based exclusively on political grounds. It is the belief of those who favor the selection of a new man that the present administration is too expensive by far.

A NEW MINE.

One will be sunk by E. G. Krause & Co. on the John Welker farm.

STANWOOD, Nov. 9.—The Krause Company will sink a coal mine on John Welker's farm, the coming winter. Contractor Swanson will grade the switch to the above place. A. L. Oberlin is attending school in Dalton, O. Amos Oberlin is teaching school in Wayne county. Marion Culler will farm for David Erb the coming year. The railway company has commenced laying the rails on the switch to the Krause mine at this place. The Rev. Mr. Berkey will deliver a lecture on the "Works of Michael Schlatter; or, Origin of the Reformed Church in the United States," on Friday evening of this week. The township Sunday school convention will be held at this place on Sunday evening, November 21.

NAVARRE'S CURFEW ORDINANCE. Councilman Clemens Says Children Should be at Home Nights.

NAVARRE, Nov. 10.—Councilman Matthias Clemens wants the curfew ordinance which was passed twelve years ago either enforced or repealed. "Children of fourteen and under," said he today, "should be at home at 8 o'clock." It is reported that Mr. Clemens will bring the matter up at the council meeting next Tuesday evening.

A Piece of Parchment.

When unwritten, is not more colorless than the cadaverous countenances of those unfortunate persons whom we are accustomed to call "confirmed invalids." What a misnomer! Implying, too, despair, a giving up for lost! As long as the vivifying power of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters can be felt, and that is possible so long as there is no absolute collapse of the faculties, fresh vitality can be infused into wasted, feeble frames; color and flesh can be brought back to wasted, pallid cheeks, with this grand sheet anchor of the debilitated and sickly. It is a tonic of the greatest potency and the utmost purity, and a remedy for and preventive of dyspepsia, bilious, malarious, rheumatic, nervous and kidney complaints. Appetite and sleep are greatly aided by it; it counteracts the effects of undue fatigue, or excitement, and nullifies the often perilous consequences of exposure to inclement weather or damp clothing.

The diseases cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla are many, because most ailments disappear as soon as the blood is enriched and purified by it.

Now is the time to subscribe.

A GOOD NAME OFFERED.

T. Harvey Seaman for Work House Superintendent.

HONEST, FAITHFUL, COMPETENT.

The Republican Central Committee Addresses Resolutions to the Stark County Commissioners—Judge Baldwin Proposes to do his Duty Under the Law.

CANTON, Nov. 10.—Judge George E. Baldwin, that Nestor among Republicans, and never before famous as an advocate of the idea that it was the business of Republicans to keep Democrats in office, appears to have incurred the suspicion of the Republican central committee, inasmuch as they have signed the following communication:

"To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners, Stark County, Ohio.

"Whereas, Hon. George E. Baldwin, trustee of the Stark county workhouse, has repeatedly refused to state that he would vote for a Republican for the office of superintendent of said institution, and

"Whereas, He has frequently stated that he would not assume the responsibility of making a change in said office, and

"Whereas, It is reasonable to infer from the foregoing statements that he intends to cast his vote for Mr. Pontius for said office of superintendent, thus ignoring the wishes of the Republican electors of said county and thereby antagonizing your honorable board politically, wherefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the undersigned Republican central committee, on behalf of our constituents, respectfully demand that you ask him for a positive statement that he will support a Republican for said office, and upon his failure or refusal to do so that you request his resignation."

No action has been taken on the subject, thus far.

In relation to the foregoing it is learned, today, that Judge Baldwin received the Republican committee with courtesy, and said to his callers in effect: "I have been appointed a trustee of the workhouse, and I intend to discharge my trust having in mind the best interests of the county, my oath and the law." It is believed that a happy adjustment will be reached, and that no friction will mark the relations between Judge Baldwin and his Republican friends.

Some of the Republicans of this vicinity think that T. Harvey Seaman, of Massillon, would make a splendid superintendent of the institution. He is honest, he is competent, he has had experience with criminal classes, he is just, generous, and firm, and he is a Republican. THE INDEPENDENT has heard of no other Republican candidate for the position, and does not know that Mr. Seaman has made application for the post, but should be chosen, it knows that he will make a record creditable to himself and to the county.

FROM CRYSTAL SPRING.

News of the Miners—Representative Jones—Personal.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Nov. 10. Millport mine, No. 1, is working every day. The Shamrock bank is busy filling retail orders. The Sheffield Company's mine is running full time, and the Brush Hill mine is crowded with orders. The south side in the Herubrook mine is still idle from the effects of a cave in, and it will be a few days, at least, before work can be resumed.

We were pleased to note that the two factions of the Massillon district the United Mine Workers of America and the independent organization have at last met in convention at Massillon and decided to join the United Mine Workers of America. With Frank Welch as president, the miners have made a good selection and all duties entrusted in his care will receive prompt attention and the miners can rest assured that Frank is fully competent for the office.

Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Domro were pleasantly surprised on Saturday evening by about seventy-five friends and relatives, who came to remind Mr. Domro that he first saw light just fifty-four years ago. The time was passed in dancing and playing cards. The sweet strains of the Crystal Spring brass band added greatly to the gaiety of the evening, and everybody had a magnificent time which was very much appreciated by the host and hostess. A beautiful lunch was served at 10:30, and the refreshments were relished by all. The guests then departed wishing many such occasions to come.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Welch spent Sunday at Mudbrook. Gen. Lee Wilson took formal leave of his constituents on Monday, and went to Canton to congratulate the newly elected count, officials and to attend to other business. Charles Baker will be commodore on the boat going up Salt river. It will set sail one day this week. We are glad to learn that the Hon. John P. Jones intends to introduce a bill in the legislature asking that all coal at the Ohio mines be weighed before passing over a screen. Edward Fashbaugh wheeled to Canton, Sunday. Phil Meisner, a popular clerk in the co-operative store, is confined to the house with palpitation of the heart. Dr. Hardy is in attendance. Mrs. James Beitel is in Akron. Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Stevens have returned to their home in Cleveland. Thomas Lawson left for Pittsburg, on Sunday morning, to visit his parents. From there he will go to his home in Denver, Col. Miss Katie Foltz visited at New Berlin a few days last week. Adrian Hardgrove left for Akron, last week. Mr. and Mrs. Thos. McInnes have returned home from Jeany Lind, Ark. They will reside at Newman.

COUNTY SEAT NOTES.

The Man of Miracles—A Business Course of Study.

CANTON, Nov. 10.—Schlatter the man of miracles who planned to marry Mrs. Margaret Ferris, obtained the needed license, and made an appointment with the Rev. Dr. Smith, of Massillon to perform the ceremony, but who failed to appear with the bride, is now doing his wonderful work at Bowling Green. Schlatter now pretends that he is indeed married and flourishes his license about to prove it.

The board of education has before it for consideration a resolution providing for a business course of study as follows:

First year—First term, algebra, complete arithmetic, English composition, complete geography; second term, algebra, complete arithmetic, phonography, bookkeeping; third term, algebra, business forms, phonography, bookkeeping.

Second year—First term, algebra, civil government, phonography, bookkeeping; second term, algebra, general history, phonography, bookkeeping; third term, civil law, general history, phonography, rapid calculations.

A course in penmanship, typewriting and spelling is to be carried on during the entire course, and at the completion of the course a certificate shall be granted, stating the grades.

The Union Medical Association of Northeastern Ohio met yesterday. Among those present was Dr. T. Clarke Miller, of Massillon. Dr. George W. Crite, of Cleveland, delivered a splendid lecture on "Observations on Surgery of the Brain."

COUNCIL IN SESSION.

Work to Be Postponed—Contract Let—Hills Paid.

The council met in regular session, Tuesday night. All members were present except Messrs. Reay and Kouth, and after all business had been disposed of the meeting adjourned for two weeks. The street commissioner reported an expenditure of \$260.63 during the two weeks ending November 6th and an order for the amount was authorized.

The bids for the grading of Wissmar street, recently published in THE INDEPENDENT, were read and the contract was awarded to the lowest, submitted by Philip Young and John Franz.

The Godfrey Danner complaint was again presented and Mr. Paul's motion, instructing the street and alley committee to make the fill necessary to turn storm water into State street was agreed to.

Frank Hardgrove asked to be paid for six hours' work at the recent Silk fire. Chief Burke informed the council that Mr. Hardgrove was not entitled to compensation and the claim was not allowed.

On Mr. Paul's motion, made at the suggestion of Clerk Haring, all checks submitted with bids for curbing and guttering contracts were returned. This work the council has decided to delay until spring.

BOYS ARRESTED.

They Disturbed Singing School—North Lawrence and Urban Hill.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Nov. 10.—D. K. Eberly's Sunday school class spent last Thursday at the hospitable home of Elias Miller on invitation of Miss Emma Miller, who is one of Mr. Eberly's pupils. They report a most entertaining time and a sumptuous dinner. Mrs. Millard McDowell, of Dalton, was buried on Wednesday. She was a sister of our neighbor Mrs. Frank Hershey. A pound social was held at the U. B. parsonage last week. There were about a hundred present. The evening was pleasantly spent in song, social intercourse and some literary exercises. A welcome address was delivered by D. F. Mock, to which the Rev. Mr. Davidson responded. The Rev. Mr. Graham, of Canal Fulton, also made appropriate remarks. Luncheon was also served. George Lister is down from Cleveland. He reports that his sister and brother are sick abed. Thomas Lister attended the Campbell sale, near Orrville, Tuesday, at which he purchased a fine milch cow. Mrs. Daler was a guest at Parview Villa on Tuesday.

Fred Farmer has recently purchased the property of Thomas Lister in Canal Fulton. Wm. Treisch spent Sunday with his parents in Urban Hill. Several arrests were made of boys who were disturbing the singing school at District No. 1 last Thursday evening. It not only shows bad breeding and bad training for young men to loiter outside during services of any kind, but it is entirely improper and ought to be strictly forbidden. It is to be hoped that others may take warning from this misfortune and act the part of men in all places and at all times.

Letter from Mr. Eaton.

MT. EATON, Nov. 10.—Ora Schlaff and Mrs. J. J. Wampler visited in Orrville, Friday. S. A. Schlaff was in Massillon, Friday. Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ketterer, a son, yesterday morning. Born, to Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Graber, a son, yesterday morning. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Numbers and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Numbers, of Canton, visited in town, Sunday.

After meals you should have simply a feeling of comfort and satisfaction. You should not feel any special indications that digestion is going on. If you do, you have indigestion, which means no digestion. This may be the beginning of so many dangerous diseases, that it is best to take it in hand at once and treat it with Shaker Digestive Cordial. For you know that indigestion makes poison, which causes pain and sickness. And that Shaker Digestive Cordial helps digestion and cures indigestion. Shaker Digestive Cordial does this by providing the digestive materials in which the sick stomach is wanting. It also tones up and strengthens the digestive organs and makes them perfectly healthy. This is the rationale of its method of cure, as the doctors would say. Sold by druggists, price 10c to \$1 per bottle.

FOR MR. JONES'S SHOES.

William Ralston Hopes to Fill Them.

A COAL MINE WORKED OUT.

Budget of News from Newman—On the Hill—Sunday School Extension Enterprise—A Newman Man was Injured in Massillon by a Runaway Accident.

NEWMAN, Nov. 10.—William Ralston, of this place, is an applicant for the appointment of district inspector to succeed the Hon. John P. Jones and is hustling for the support of his friends. Mr. Ralston is a Republican that has always stood by his party and is worthy of recognition.

The North Massillon coal mine operated by the Ridgway-Barton Company has been exhausted and the machinery will be utilized in the opening of a new mine in that vicinity which we trust will prove more profitable and satisfactory in its operations, that the North Massillon, we believe, failed to redeem itself financially, owing to the insufficiency of the quantity of coal.

As Mr. Thomas Powell was returning home from Massillon last Sunday night, and while in the act of crossing the street railway near the German Catholic church, his horse took fright, throwing Mr. Powell heavily to the paved street. He was picked up by friends badly bruised and it is feared received internal injuries. The horse was stopped in its maddened flight by two gentlemen before any further damage was done. It is not always best to have too highly blooded stock, especially after night.

Supt. A. L. Williams, and several members of our Sunday school, went over to the Bowman district in Tuscarawas township last Sunday afternoon and organized a union Sunday school for that neighborhood, to meet every Sabbath afternoon at 2 o'clock, with the following officers: Supt., A. H. Bowman; Sec., Jeannette Miller; Treas., Jay Friend. It is to be hoped that a good attendance will crown the efforts of the good work thus begun.

Our public school, under the careful management of D. W. Walter and Robert Ralston, is progressing to the satisfaction of all concerned. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Raymond, former residents of this place, are moving their effects from Salem to East Greenville. The Rev. S. M. Roper, of Canton, will hold services in our village church, next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at which time the Lord's supper will be served. All are invited to attend as Mr. Roper is a general favorite with our people.

GEORGE BROWN'S CASE.

The Jury Finds him Innocent of the Charge.

The Yinglings had another legal battle, on Tuesday. George Brown, a youthful member of Frank Yingling's household, and the same boy who was once sent to the Lancaster reform farm for placing an obstruction on the Canton-Massillon electric railway, was charged with having carried a shooting implement on Sunday.

Game Warden Danzeisen made the affidavit, John Yingling, brother of Frank, having complained to him. Several witnesses testified that they had seen George Brown with a fire arm in his hands, that they soon afterwards heard a report, saw the smoke and saw a flock of pigeons fly into the air, much frightened. The pigeons were the property of John Yingling, and were in Frank Yingling's wheat field.

The defense, however, produced evidence that Master Brown carried a toy gun, made of a broomstick and a piece of wood, and that he only frightened the pigeons from the wheat, fired no shot, and could not if he had wanted to. Justice Sibila then made his charge, and the jury acquitted the boy. Lawyer Willison was the attorney for the state, and O. E. Young for the defense.

ANOTHER JUSTICE'S CASE.

The trial of Charles Eckrode, of Tuscarawas township, charged with having obtained, under false pretenses, hogs, apples and other things from Levi Bortner in 1891, is proving as complicated and interesting as it was expected to be. Justice Folger's court room, where the trial is being held, naturally, is crowded with very attentive people, this afternoon.

Entertainment committees will find just what they want in the way of invitations, programmes, etc., at THE INDEPENDENT office.

Made and Merit Maintains the confidence of the people in Hood's Sarsaparilla. If a medicine cures you when sick; if it makes wonderful cures everywhere, then beyond all question that medicine possesses merit.

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Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ALL OUT AFTER QUAIL.

Even Mayor Schott Goes Into the Country.

ONESERIOUS ACCIDENT REPORTED.

It May Cost Darley Flickinger the Use of His Left Eye—One Shot Lodges in that Member and the Result is Hard to Foretell.

All kinds of armed men swarm the hunting grounds of these parts, today. Even Mayor Schott has taken advantage of the favorable weather under which the quail and pheasant season, today, opened, and with his son Alvin Schott, is now on the trail of the game of Zoar and vicinity.

With so many in the field, surprisingly few accidents have occurred. The only serious one was that which may cost Darley Flickinger his left eye. A single shot of a load struck the ball of the eye, totally destroying his sight temporarily, at least. Dr. Hattery however, is hopeful of saving the eye.

Harry C. Foltz and Edwin Pille returned shortly after noon. "The hunting was first rate, west of town," explained Mr. Foltz, "but the weather was too disagreeable for a man to enjoy himself if it did bring out the game." Charles Daul and James Tyner are two of the others who are hunting today.

Frank Becker and William Mock left at sunrise, with three hunting dogs and well primed guns, intending to hunt the hills and forests of Wayne county.

Policeman Getz, Henry Weible and O. C. Brady were out bright and early, going south, but they returned too early to satisfactorily prove that they had had good luck.

Indications of Frost.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—[By Associated Press]—At noon no new cases of yellow fever were reported. Three deaths. Indications for frost, tonight, favorable.

A Clever Trick.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has lame back and weak kidneys or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to the liver and kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures constipation, fainting spells, sleeplessness and melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c a bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

The Greatest Discovery Yet.

W. M. Reppine, editor Tuskila, Ill. "Chief," says: "We won't keep house without Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. Experimented with many others, but never got the true remedy until we used Dr. King's New Discovery. No other remedy can take its place in our home, as in it we have a certain and sure cure for coughs, colds, whooping cough, etc." It is idle to experiment with other remedies, even if they are urged on you as just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery. They are not as good, because this remedy has a record of cures and besides is guaranteed. It never fails to satisfy. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

How to Cure Bilious Colic.

I suffered for weeks with colic and pains in my stomach caused by biliousness and had to take medicine all the while until I used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy which cured me. I have since recommended it to a good many people. Mrs. F. Butler, Fairhaven, Conn. Persons who are subject to bilious colic can ward off the attack by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms appear. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer today to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as adults. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich soft brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. The price of coffee, 15c and 25c per package. Sold by all grocers.

"The worst cold I ever had in my life was cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," writes W. H. Norton, of Sutter Creek, Cal. This cold left me with a cough and I was expectorating all the time. The remedy cured me, and I want all my friends when troubled with a cough or cold to use it, for it will do them good." Sold by L. T. Baltzly.

IT IS HOT AND HEAVY.

The Rev. T. F. Mahon Rises to the Occasion.

THE THEOLOGICAL CONTROVERSY.

Replies to the Rev. L. H. Barry and to the Individual Representing "Three Unknown Quantities"—The Writer Presents Many Strong and Interesting Arguments.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT: Not in answer to the expectations of my people nor to satisfy personal feeling does my name appear in the present issue of your valued paper. The sole motive of each and every article I have written, in my capacity as a minister of God, is, in as far as I am able, to advance the cause of historic truth and christian revelation. Guided by this motive, I called in question a recent statement of the pastor of St. Paul's, Mr. Barry, on Sunday last, whether from personal conviction or on the authority of others, it matters not in the present controversy, asserted that this republic owes its existence to the principles of Martin Luther. As an American citizen and a Catholic, proud of the noble works of my coreligionists in the cause of civil and religious liberty, I challenged his assertion. In his response to this friendly challenge, Mr. Barry pointed to the Dutch Calvinists of New York, to the French Huguenots of the South, and the Lutherans of Pennsylvania. My purpose was not to impeach the loyalty of the Lutherans, but to question his right to assume all credit for our liberties. Beyond all requirements of even the fairest form of argumentation, I quoted Bancroft, a non-Catholic authority and a recognized historian, to the effect that the Catholic colony of Maryland under Lord Baltimore was the first in this broad land to declare religious liberty. Mr. Barry, in answering this in last Friday's issue, admits, by silence, the value of Bancroft's testimony, but claims that the same author forgot to give proper credit to the Lutherans of Delaware.

Incidentally, in his previous article, he asserted that a providence favorable to the north directed Columbus's fleet to southern lands, with evident inference that the material conditions of the south are the result of Catholic influence and Catholic power. In response to this, I asserted—with history back of me—that the present condition results from the barbaric origin of the inhabitants; that the church, instead of destroying, sought to civilize.

Mr. Barry calls this statement of an acknowledged fact, "cute." Such a declaration is, I think, unworthy of the pastor of St. Paul's, and, certainly, uncalled for by the spirit of the present controversy.

He may condemn, as I do, the cruelties of Cortez, but the fact remains that the Indians of the south, though lower in the grade of civilization than the children of European ancestors, still enjoy existence, and are far superior to their surviving brothers here.

Brother Barry has attached, I fear, undue importance to my closing remark in Tuesday's issue. He seems to judge that the grandeur of our music, the beauty of our ceremonial, and the large attendance at our churches were urged as evidence of the divinity of our faith. In this he is most egregiously mistaken. So his allusion to the ball field is entirely out of order.

The remark that disturbs him, and perchance his good people, was suggested by the strange interrogation of his impertinent Irishman in Milwaukee. I was simply seeking a plausible excuse for his unwonted curiosity. In doing so, I naturally reminded my patient readers that the Irishman was accustomed to witness such scenes even on a grander scale than the anniversary of Luther could command.

I cannot conceive the import of Mr. Barry's challenge in regard to the relative size of his denomination—especially as I drew no argumentative conclusion from the fact of our overcrowded churches. I am happy to know that membership reaches fifty millions. I could wish that out of the unconverted millions—our Lutheran friends could make a nearer approach to our three hundred millions.

In regard to the music of Catholic worship—those familiar with the history of the classical in art, know that the master minds of earth, Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven—consecrated the highest sources of their genius, to the fitting expression of the Catholic mass.

In closing, I would kindly ask the patient editor to reserve a generous portion of THE INDEPENDENT for a friendly criticism of the man in the mysterious mask. I notice in the local column, that he intends to storm the "Rock of Ages" with his stale and musty ammunition. Let him fire away, poor fellow—it will give him harmless occupation. Brave men and fallen angels have wasted their energies in this fruitless occupation for eighteen hundred years: cowards will more anon.

T. F. MAHON.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT: As I predicted in an article intended for Saturday's INDEPENDENT, our "friend" of three unknown quantities, persists in forcing upon the attention of your readers the crude speculations of his philosophic mind.

It is most repugnant to every sense of American manhood to be compelled to resent the slanders of cowardly accusation. Thoroughly impressed with this conviction, I should hesitate, at the present state of this indefinite controversy if something more important than the character of my unknown(?) opponent were not in question.

In every controversy on the subject of religion in Massillon or elsewhere, I have treated each manly adversary from the

standpoint of broadest manhood. My only regret is that this mysterious (?) personage renders such conduct impossible. Something stronger than an appeal to reason is required where prejudice or ignorance dulls the intellect or impedes the will.

I think that no one familiar with my methods either in my pulpit or in the press will charge me with narrow or despot feelings. I have, time and again, in preaching and in public print, done violence to my argument to spare the feelings of my separated brethren. But whenever, or wherever, truth and justice were in question, I have never failed in answer to my American instinct, to manifest the courage of my convictions. As long as Heaven shall grant me power to wield a pen or pronounce the name of truth to men, my conduct shall remain unchanged. Because of this position a small though bitter element, faithless to every vow of patriotic duty cowardly beyond the command of language to express, have sought for years a champion for their unhallowed cause.

Such a party occupying a position of importance in our community, standing on no merit or reputation, he has established amongst us, is found a ready instrument in their hand. Forgetting or not having known that the five thousand Catholics here in Massillon have lived on terms of christian peace and social harmony with the citizens of all denominations, unless disturbed by the slanders of a passing bigot—he stands forth the champion of this unworthy cause.

The author of this last effusion, no matter what his position, is no better than his actions indicate. I regard him in no sense of the word a spokesman for our separated brethren. I have too much respect for the intelligence and charity and true American feeling of my non-Catholic friends in Massillon to dishonor them with the assumption that he represents them, or their cause. N. Y. Z. with all conceivable impertinence intruded, like a Daniel come to judgment, as a defender of the Rev. Mr. Barry; and, though "fools rush in where angels fear to tread," our noble champion of an unknown cause, shows little method in his madness. In his last effusion, he appeals to the judgment of the people. Let the same tribunal be my judge.

Allow me to reproduce his arguments: First, in answer to the charge of cowardice and unmanly methods in concealing his identity—in what he answered to be an honest controversy, he stated: that English and Irish priests followed the same course. Let me remind N. Y. Z. that he is not in England or Ireland, today. If my hidden opponent assigned the real reason for their caution it might not serve the purpose of his argument. Second, He asserts that the pope and our sisters assume strange names. Let me ask him and our fair-minded citizens, if in doing so, they conceal their identity. Let me ask the similitude outcast of a heartless world, the homeless child of poverty, the dying soldier on the battle fields of our nation, whether these angels of mercy, concealed their character of christian holiness, when they cast aside their worldly name in commemoration to their God.

Does the simple name of Leo, conceal the noble character, the intelligence and statesmanship of Cardinal Pecci, or the fact that Christ changed the name of Peter, and Paul to correspond to their changed condition—does it conceal as it does in N. Y. Z. the virtues or vices of their past or present existence?

My contention, and the contention of every honest man, is that every sense of fair play and sincerity of conviction demanded his signature, that we might know the character of one with whom we had to deal. So all his citations are not ad rem in personal defense.

I judge, however, that our unknown friend, is beginning to feel the awkwardness of his position. He gives some inkling as to his past career. He was a "school teacher" forsooth.

But he did not advise us as to the reason for his changed position. Was this change because of his incompetency or owing to advancing years? If the latter were the case I should owe an apology for the severity of my remarks, because, after all, old men, at times, do and say strange things, without full responsibility. I know too much, however, about this mystery to leave to the last conclusion, and not till this "light in Israel" has fully proved himself a very mediocre being shall this controversy cease if I have liberty of tongue and pen.

3d. He asserts that he is not an "important champion of American freedom." His name and his character would be stronger evidence for the people of Massillon than his mere assertion. In making this assertion he throws a slur on the loyalty and American spirit of our citizens of German and Irish parentage. Neither our Irish nor our German citizens will suffer from his aspersions. Thousands of the bravest and the best that ever offered their hearts' blood on the battlefields of the nation can trace their origin to the Shannon and the Rhine.

Now to his arguments: That there may be no confusion allow me to re-state the principle I asserted and which he called in question: "I have never recognized, aside from the misrepresentations of malice or the misconceptions of ignorance, a single principle opposed to the highest conception of manhood and liberty."

To offset this declaration, he asserted that Gregory XVI denounced the freedom of the press, that Pius IX declared it damnable for anyone to say that liberty of conscience or liberty of worship is the right of every human being. In response to this, for the sake of argument, I accepted his translations of decrees he confesses he had never seen in the original. I asserted that these decisions, if understood in the sense in which they were used and intended, were not opposed to true liberty. I explained the meaning of the phrase and replied that

absolute liberty of conscience would destroy the meaning and purpose of all law. I would ask him again, if conscience, rightly or wrongly formed, were absolute, why should our free government limit the freedom of the anarchists in Chicago or elsewhere? Their conscience tells them that rebellion against authority is a sacred duty. Why condemn Booth or Gattuso for their dark and damnable destruction of the noblest forms of human life? Their conscience told them they were right in doing so. If a religion which required no sacrifice in its worship were established here, would you tolerate it? No; but in preaching it you limit liberty of conscience by prescribing as a crime what in pagan eyes is homage to a deity. Not only would you not allow this in practice, but you would forbid the principles to be proclaimed.

If the worship of the pagan Goddess of Love should appear amongst us, would you permit it? No, because it is opposed to common modesty—you forbid polygamy another claim of conscience. So-called liberty of conscience has therefore some limitation compatible with true liberty. I ask "N. Y. Z." therefore—as he prated so much about liberty—to give me a philosophical definition, to stop, if possible this rambling disposition. He admits he cannot give a true definition of the word by drawing a distinction between the word as understood in South America and under "Old Glory." This patriotic chaff and humbug will not blind my fellow citizens to his ignorance or motive.

Liberty is a principle—not a policy—eternal as God himself—the free gift of God, and by God alone or by his representative, can it be limited—its rights cease where the rights of others begin—its rights cease where the rights of God in the moral law begins. Though he admits that he cannot define or tell what liberty is—he assigns three cases in which he claims, it does not exist.

The first exception, is too absurd for notice, it is a slanderous libel on Catholic faith and practice, and an insult to the intelligence of our non-Catholic readers. The second, questioning the right of the church to interpret the scriptures, involves the question of a divine commission. If the Catholic convinced by arguments which appeal to and satisfy his reason that the church speaks for God, submits his judgment to her guidance, he suffers no violence to his liberty—no more than if he were immediately directed by God himself. Such is the conviction of each intelligent Catholic. Hence his liberty, as given by God his son, despite the absurd conclusion of our brilliant "N. Y. Z."

In answer to his second point destructive of liberty, would my non-Catholic friend consider it violence to his liberty if his minister, recognizing an obscene or anti-christian book in his house, should advise him that it would be sinful to read it, or would the child be justified in raging against the despotism of the parent who would place the moral poison beyond his reach?

In regard to the action of the bishop of Kensington, I will simply state that neither my unknown friend nor I are familiar with the circumstances which rendered it advisable to place such restrictions upon his people. I know there are churches in which even the divinity of Christ is questioned—denied. If I be commanded by the God of truth to guard the faith of my people, do I destroy their liberty in pointing out their danger? I know also, and so does "N. Y. Z." if he has eyes to see anything dangerous beyond the "efforts of these Italian monks," that, unfortunately, many of our leading clergymen, calling themselves christians, question the inspiration of God's word and offer arguments against it. Do I, or any minister of non-Catholic denominations, interfere with liberty of conscience when we warn our people of this danger?

Lastly, he touches on "infallibility." In the name of all that is logical I cannot see his motive in urging this in support of his assertion. If he had a logical purpose he did not leave the intimation of his meaning. The only possible construction I can put upon his action is that he confounded infallibility with primacy, having seen it used by Mr. Barry. The fact that he does not understand its meaning is evident from all his citations against it. If "N. Y. Z." had approached me on the subject confessing his ignorance, I should be very happy to give a full explanation of our position, but coming, as he does, with all the braggadocio of a brilliant opponent, he shall carry the responsibility of his position. He certainly understands, as a schoolteacher in a classical school, *quod gratis asseritur, gratis negatur*. He asserted that certain actions of succeeding popes militated against infallibility. Realizing that he does not know the meaning of the word, I accept the privilege of logic and deny his assertion till I have further evidence that he knows what he is talking about.

As I am more than anxious to treat this subject difficulties and all for the better understanding of our non-Catholic friends, I trust he may establish his proof. If he has never studied logic, as appears from his present effort, I suggest for his direction: First, That he start out by stating the accepted definition of the word. Secondly, Present a single infallible declaration of the same infallible authority: contradiction of an infallible declaration of a preceding or succeeding pontiff in his infallible capacity *ipissima verba*.

Anything else in the line of threadbare generalities, presented by every quack evangelist and refuted a thousand times, will simply excite the ridicule and contempt of all intelligent students. Come on sir, and for the sake of your reputation soon to be known to the people of Massillon, show your readers that you are capable of something more than reproducing empty assertions. You have made assertions—they are de-

nied, prove them, and remember as a philosopher the ultimate foundation of truth.

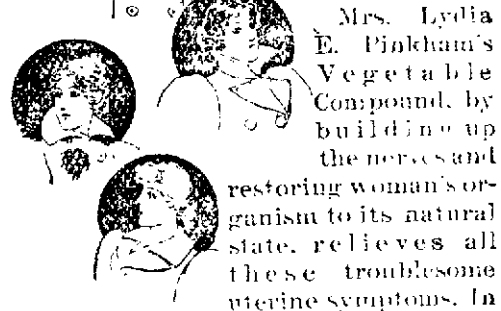
This for the present—My Sunday work is more extensive than "N. Y. Z.'s" and I must say ad rem for the present, hoping his next effusion may be honored with his I. O. U. The sooner the better for any reputation he may have at stake, for come it will before this matter ends.

I feel inclined to chide the editor for the cruel irony of Saturday's column, "A Brave Defense" above the brilliant article of a man without a name.

T. F. MAHON.

ADVICE TO WOMEN.

You cannot have nerve trouble and keep your health. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the womb, the ovaries and the bladder are affected. They are not vital organs, hence they give out soonest.



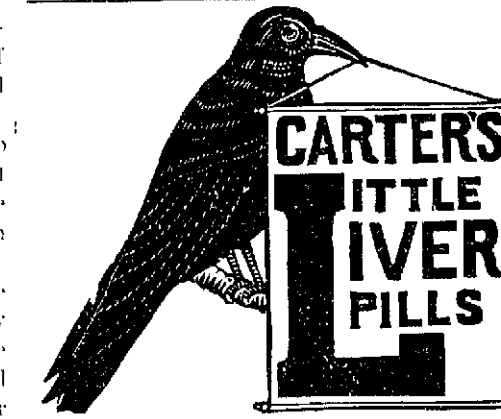
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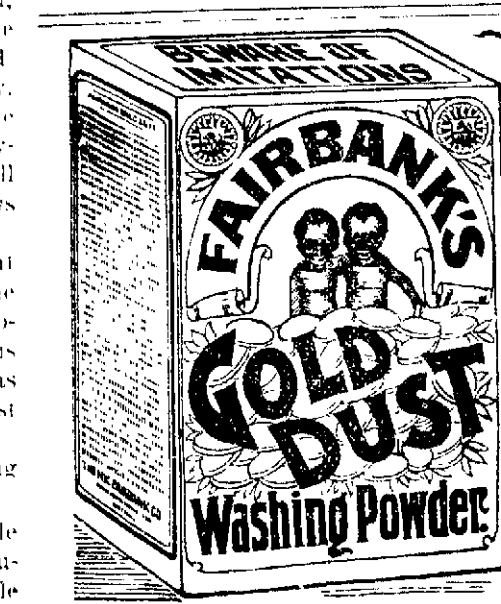
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Insect Pests In Hawaii. Few countries have been more plagued by the importation of insect pests than the Hawaiian Islands, and none has benefited so greatly by the introduction of species to destroy them. The greatest harm was done by scale insects, which multiplied enormously and spread all over the islands. To exterminate these pests coccinellid beetles known as ladybirds, were introduced into the islands in 1890 and were a complete success. They became perfectly naturalized, increased progressively for a time, almost cleared the trees and then, as their prey became comparatively scarce, decreased in numbers, only to reappear when the ladybirds returned some time afterward in the island of Kani. The fruit trees on this island, especially the orange and lime, were in a most deplorable condition from the attacks of aphids and scales. Very few ladybirds could be seen, but in a few years they swarmed, and in six months' time the infested trees were all in perfect condition, free of fruit and flowers. The reason why the period of beneficial insects have done so much good in Hawaii, while elsewhere their success has been less marked, is that the remote portions of the islands and the consequently limited fauna have given free scope for increase to the new arrivals.—New York Sun.

Eaton Hall. Among the many famous and beautiful seats of the nobility of England is Eaton Hall, but few seem to know of the vast extent of this splendid home of the Duke and Duchess of Westminster. So numerous are the rooms that 60 suits are set apart for visitors alone, but it is only on the occasion of a royal visit that the true size of this beautiful hall is shown. When the duke and duchess are alone or have only a small house party, they prefer to occupy a house which is attached to the hall.

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